ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,096—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th Oct.
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2?0	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	R.N.R. 25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	1894. 6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

1st Nov. 15th Nov. 29th Nov. 13th Dec. 27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,403	350	2th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1068	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste & St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1893.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Strdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 ans Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th October at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 29th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 27th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 27th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,335	9th Dec.
HESPANIA	S. Abray	3,320	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, &c.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS of all Descriptions,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MEDICAL APPLIANCES,
MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., etc.
Laboratories and Dispensaries are Under the Charge of Qualified English Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.
Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
DINNER SERVICES.
CHAMBER SERVICES.
TOILET SETS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.
HARLEQUIN AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.
DOULTON ART WARE.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.

GUNPOWDER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PIGOU, WILKS, & LAURENCE'S Alliance Prize Powder, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 grain, 1 lb. tin	2 6	2 10
Do. do. do. Original Case of 25 lbs.	50 0	58 0
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S, Nos. 4 and 6, per tin	2 6	2 10
Do. do. Original Case of 25 lbs.	52 0	58 0
SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER, ½ lb. tin	2 4	2 8

CHILLED SHOT.

Best QUALITY, Nos. 1 to 10, per bag of 14lbs.	2 12	3 2
Do. S. S. G. and S. G., per bag of 14lbs.	3 8	4 0

CARTRIDGES, LOADED SHOT (ELEY BROS).

All Cartridges, unless otherwise ordered, are loaded according to instructions given in the "Field" under immediate European supervision.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN, 10, 12, 14, 16 gauge, per 100	8 8	9 8
,, ,, ,, per 1,000	82 0	92 0
,, BLUE, 12 ,, per 100	9 8	11 12
,, ,, ,, ,, per 1,000	92 0	102 0
,, GREEN, 12, 20 ,, per 100	9 12	11 0
,, ,, ,, ,, per 1,000	95 0	106 0

LOADED WITH SCHULTZE'S POWDER, 8 annas per 100 extra.

CARTRIDGE CASES, EMPTY.

ELEY'S BROWN, best quality, No. 10 gauge, per 100	3 6	3 12
,, ,, ,, ,, Nos. 12, 14, 16 ,, per 1,000	30 8	34 12
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, per 100	2 8	2 14
,, GREEN, ,, Nos. 10, 12, & 20 gauge, per 100	3 4	3 10
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, per 1,000	31 8	35 12
,, ,, ,, No. 8 gauge per 100	7 0	8 0
,, ,, ,, ,, per 1,000	67 0	74 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

LANDING FROM— S. S. "HIMALAYA."

SUN { HELMETS. (RELIABLE) UMBRELLAS. } LADIES' GENTS'.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—PHOTOGRAPHIC— APPARATUS.

The Camera for Tourists and VISITORS is
THE "KODAK"
HAND CAMERA.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1	97 8	108 0
No. 2	130 0	145 0
No. 3	160 0	177 8
No. 4	207 8	228 0
No. 5	270 0	300 0

SPARE SPOOLS,
DEVELOPING OUTFIT,
ALL ACCESSORIES.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMMUNITION! GUNS!!

The CHEAPEST HOUSE for Ammunition in INDIA.
ELEY'S BROWN CARTRIDGES.
"FIELD" LOADED.

CASH	Rs. 8 8	per 100.
PRICES	,, 82 0	per 1,000.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL,
THE SAFEST,
THE MOST PLEASANT,
is
TREACHER and Co.'s Mosquito Bite Lotion in all cases of Bites from Insects.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price per Bottle	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENRY HISCOCKS.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole-Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING BY MAIL STEAMER.

LADIES' & GENTS' SUN-PROOF HELMETS,
LIGHT CASHMERE SUITINGS,
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS,
TRAVELLING SUITS AND CAPS, BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLD-ALLS, RUGS, SCOTCH MAUDS, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY. } THE SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE To PASSENGERS By THE S. S. "HIMALAYA."

IMMENSE CHOICE OF RELIABLE
SUN HATS AND HELMETS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

ENGLISH, FEATHER, HORSEHAIR, COTTON, PILLOWS, &c.

RUGS, RESAIS, HOLDALLS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT



TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE

(LATE SKATING RINK).
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 1ST NOV.
STEEN-HUDSON,
MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY CO.
PROFESSOR CHAS. N. STEEN,
The King of mind readers and supernatural wonder-workers.
MADAME MARTHA STEEN,
The Empress of Second-sight and Mental Telegraphists from Baldwins, Dockstaders, Grand Opera House, Tivoli, Columbia, Harlins, and leading Theatres of the United States.
SUPPORTED BY
MISS MAY HABGOOD, A.R.C.M.,
The Talented Solo Pianist and Composer.
MISS LESLIE NORMAN,
The Charming Cantatrice and Comedienne of Williamson, Garner and Musgroves Company.
MISS LILLIE LINTON,
The popular Society Entertainer and Serio-Comique.
And
MR. THOS. P. HUDSON,
"The Kohinoor of Koloured Komedy."
POPULAR PRICES.....Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's.
Representative ....MR. TRAVERS-VALE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "SCINDIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 26th October, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "CONGO," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1893. Agents.

TENDERS

FOR ILLUMINATING a GARDEN with INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTS and Vacuum Tube Arches on the 9th of November, 1893, will be received immediately by

B. A. GUPTE,
President, Indore Municipality.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the ROYAL COMMISSION on OPIUM not already in India are expected to ARRIVE at the beginning of NOVEMBER, and the Commission will probably begin its Sittings in Calcutta about the middle of that month, and will subsequently visit most of the Provinces. All Letters and other Articles intended for Members of the Commission, if addressed as below, and not to a Post-town, will be forwarded in accordance with a programme of the movements of the Commission:—

A. B.
ROYAL COMMISSION ON
OPIUM.
AMP.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office.
Calcutta, the 23rd October, 1893.

IN TIME JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE.
A MOST REGULAR NEWSPAPER AND BOOK CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
TARAPOREVALA'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

PAPERS EXCHANGED by LIBRARY PEONS with the UTMOST REGULARITY, NEW BOOKS RECEIVED by EVERY MAIL for CIRCULATION. A VERY LARGE SELECTION TO SELECT from.

Rates and further particulars on Application to
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to Samples, which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khamgaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Wudwan during the Ensuing Season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th October, 1893.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of income-tax, for the year ending 30th September, 1893, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to Registered Share-holders on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board.
આશર વીરજી કું,
i.e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19 Sub-section 12 of Act III. of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin, on November 1st, 1893, to REVISE the LIST OF PERSONS appearing to be ENTITLED TO BE ENROLLED in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL prepared under sub-section 1 of the aforesaid section, and he will for this purpose hear at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st November, 1893, on the following days and hours, viz:—

1st November. } 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and 4 P.M.
6th do. } to 6 P.M.
2nd November. }
3rd do. } 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.
4th do. }

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th October, 1893.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, for the Supply of STATIONERY, at the Jhansi Depot, for 12 months, commencing from January, 1894.

The Forms giving particulars of the Approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 should also accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

Samples of the Item marked with an Asterisk in the Form which are tendered for must be forwarded in well-packed and sealed Parcel, with the name of the Tenderer impressed on it, to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, at the same time as the tender is submitted to the Agent, otherwise the Tender will not be considered. Such samples as do not meet with approval will be returned to the Senders by the Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 18th October, 1893.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

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Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all POWERS of ATTORNEY GRANTED by me are CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

JAMES MOORE.
1st Oct., 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

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KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1894, estimated at 15,000 Cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1893.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, July 17, 1893. Offg. Manager.

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Reserve Fund..................................$ 39,00,000
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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JOHN STIVEN,
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BEEF PUREE " " " " " "
TOMATO " " " " " "
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" " 16-4 " " 8 "
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Special terms to large buyers.
EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,143½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98?
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	301
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	491
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	661
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,101
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	145
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 21	600x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	35	580
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,512½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	367½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,290
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	151
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
...nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	5980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	2550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
				18 pr. ct.	945
Albert (Kurrachee)	900	1,100	1,100		1050
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	650	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
...reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200			122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				16	212½xd
	600	200	all		210
Colaba	500	1,380	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.				130	
	400	250	...		113½
Fort	615	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,17
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	730	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahmoodpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	222½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	591
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	95
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	...	1,001	1800	Rs. 70	980

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
	500	50	50	12	40
Back Bay Baths adham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	88
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	202
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	203
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 16	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. c	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3?0
Soundy & Co.	1,500	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,600	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all 100 25		19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
China Leaf	"	25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Drasoas	"	16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	91	
Do. 17½ do.	"	91-4	
...rolas Dollars	"	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	198	
...-Francs	"	319	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Association Football Tournament.
Arrival of H. H. the Gaekwar, per mail steamer.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Congo entered, and the s.s. Akbar left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ataka and Kestor entered the dock on Wednesday.

FAIR AT MEMONWADA.—The annual Mahomedan fair will commence at Memonwada, to-day, (Friday), and will continue for seven days.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Gannoo Babaji, residing at Falkland Road Cross Lane, reports to the police that on Tuesday night, his house was broken into by removing the lock on the door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,873, stolen from a box, which was forced open.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	The Gondoliers	Bucallossi
Overture	Eliza e Claudio	Mercadante
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l
Morceau	Eine Nacht in der Schwertyz.	Hume
Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Kuhner
Polka	The Post Horn	Moore

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 p.m. :—

Overture	Tutti In Maschera	Carl Pedrotti
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	J Wood
Song	Mona (for Cornet Solo)	Stephen Adam
Valse	Gouttes De Rosee	E Waldteufel
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette
Polka	The Bugle Call	May Ostlere

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—Dewan Bahadur Manibai Jasbhai, Minister of the Baroda State, Rao Sahebs Gunputrao and Sampatrao Gaekwar, Messrs. Damnesker, Athle, Ambalall and, several other officers with Mankaries and followers, arrived here yesterday morning from Baroda and alighted at the Grant Road Station. Among those present at the station to receive them were: Messrs. Raghunathrao and Dowlutrao Malap, Ghellabhai V. Gourishunker, Premchund Roychund, Vamanrao Damodarjee, Balkrishnarao Bhaskarjee, Surajram M., Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Laxumon Jagannath, and many others.

JUVENILE PLAY.—Mahitab Saunderkhan, a lad, aged about twelve years, residing at De Lisle Road, was on Wednesday last, playing with a fowling-piece, belonging to his uncle, named Bahadur Khan, a pensioner from the 18th Regiment, Native Infantry. Thinking that the gun was not loaded he directed it at the two girls, named Hujara and Fatma, aged nine and eight years, respectively, who were standing near each other on the first floor of a house, facing the one occupied by the lad, and he fired it. Fortunately the aim was bad and the charge of the shot struck a wall, which was about ten yards off. However, a few stray grains struck the girls, causing slight injuries to Hujara's stomach and fingers and Fatma's head. Both the injured girls were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where after being treated, they were sent home.

STRANGE FREAKS OF AN INSANE MAN.—At 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Robert Furey, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, climbed up the masonry work of a statue, over the office of the Railway Agent, at the Victoria Terminus, and stood there with outstretched hands. Constable Clarkson having obtained permission from the railway officials, went up to the roof and asked Furey to come down, but he refused to do so, saying that if Mr. Clarkson touched him he would jump down to the ground. When Mr. Clarkson asked Furey the cause of his doing this strange thing, he replied that he had been ordered by his wife to do so. After a great deal of persuasion the man was brought down by Mr. Clarkson, who took him to the St. George's Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from insanity. Great credit is due to Constable Clarkson for the courage, pluck, and calmness he showed in dissuading the man from carrying out his mad threat and in bringing him down safely on to the ground.

THEFT IN A SANITARIUM.—Shamshoodin Dawoodbhoy a Borah, residing at the Adamji Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, has made a report of the theft of a tin box, containing sundry articles of wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 52. Inspector Briscoe immediately instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of two Borahs, named Noordeen Budroodeen, aged twenty-one, and Fakir Mahomed Munsoo, aged twenty-five, and in the recovery of a portion of property, worth about Rs. 42-8.—Another theft was committed at the same place, and gold and silver ornaments and clothing, valued at Rs. 154, belonging to a Borah, Mahomed Sherfoodeen, residing in the Sanitarium, stolen from a room occupied by him. In connection with the latter case, Inspector Briscoe arrested on Wednesday evening, a third Borah, named Nizamoodeen Fazul Mahomed, aged twenty-five, and recovered property worth about Rs. 119. The three Borahs were yesterday placed by Mr. Briscoe before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of theft, when the case was adjourned for a week, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries regarding the theft.

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, three Mahomedans bad repute named Nabibux Hinga, Ismail Abdoola and Sadatt Shaysoo, were placed before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of Rs. 39, from the pocket of John Francis, a compounder, residing at Lohar Street, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. It appears from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that, on Wednesday afternoon, the complainant, accompanied by his two friends, went to Albert Museum, in the Victoria Gardens, and while he was standing near and looking at some snakes and other curiosities, the three accused came there and stood behind him; and while the complainant's attention was fixed to some articles, the first accused put his hand into the compounder's pocket, and after surreptitiously removing the money therefrom handed it over to the other two accused. The compounder, feeling his pocket lightened, turned round and looked behind, when a gardener gave him certain information, in consequence of which the complainant caused the first accused to be arrested by a ramoosee, and on searching his person some money was found with him. On seeing the first accused arrested, the other two were making their escape, but they were arrested. All the accused, who were habitual offenders, were convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Town Council of this charitable society, which has been established in Bombay in 1862, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards the general fund from 1st January to 25th October, 1893 :—His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, Este, thro' Mr. F. Stockinger (in commemoration of his visit to India), Rs. 150; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhunga, K.C.I.E., Rs. 75; H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 20; H. H. the Maharani of Balrampur, Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley, Col, W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S. M.A., L.L.D., C.I.E., Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., B.A., Capt. Wm. Crowder, Mr. George Cotton, A.C.T., Mr, H. J. Rustomjee, C.L.B., C.P.C., and Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee, each Rs. 10; H. H. the Raja of Jawhar (when in Bombay), Mr. H. Crawford, Mr. H. W. Ulоth, Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Mr. E. M. Slater, Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Hormusjee Edul-jee Cama's Charity Fund, C.G.G., Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee D. Petit, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. (Adenwalla), M. D. Gostling, C.E., Mr. N. J. Gamadia (in memory of his mother), E. W. K., Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman and Co., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. J. O'Connell and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, each Rs. 5; sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 8. Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. David Thompson, treasurer, and acknowledged in the local newspapers. The council is about circulating a special appeal for contributions for the purpose of giving the poor a treat and providing them with new clothes on Christmas Day, and it is requested that those to whom the appeal may be presented will kindly contribute what they can towards this object.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, 1 Bruce Lane. Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—Your directors beg to submit their eighth annual report on the affairs of the company, and the balance-sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1893. The cotton crop of the district where your factory is situated, was very small during the past season, and therefore your machinery was not well employed. Owing to short crop of the past season, your directors regret to state that your company has not made a good result during the year under report, as in former years. However, your directors think that, looking to the very bad crop the result of the year under report is not in any way disappointing or unsatisfactory. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year is pullas 6,921¼ against pullas 13,883 during the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year is bales 8,760 against bales 2,35,727 during the preceding year. The profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 3,010-6-6, including the amount of Rs. 394-8-5, carried forward from the profits of last year. Your directors beg to state that from the above credit balance of the profit and loss account, they are unable to pay any dividend to the shareholders, but seeing that the crop of the current season will be large, and consequently the company will get good business during the season, they recommend to write off from the reserve fund account the sum of Rs. 5,000 and to carry the same to the credit of the profit and loss account, which will make the total sum of Rs. 8,010-6-6, and they recommend to appropriate Rs. 7,500 out of this sum for paying a dividend to the shareholders at Rs. 15 per share, and to carry forward the balance, Rs. 510-6-6, to next year's account. The joint working agreement with your neighbouring ginning and pressing factory at Pachora has been renewed for a further period of one year. Your directors having found the ginning engine of your factory insufficient for working all gins satisfactorily, ordered out from England through Messrs. Drewet Chowna and Co. one new bigger engine, manufactured by Messrs. John and William M'conought, which engine has already arrived, and is being erected. This new engine, your directors hope, will make a good deal of saving in the consumption of fuel. The new engine and its erection and its tank will cost about Rs. 15,000. The old engine is sold to Chandur Ginning Factory at Rs. 2,600, which amount is credited to new machinery account. Your Press and Ginning buildings and machinery stand insured at 1,20,000. Under clause 66 of the articles of association, Mr. Bhugwandas Chatoorbhooj retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The last advices of the cotton crop of the district where your factory is situated lead the directors to hope that the next year will be a prosperous one, much larger area having been sown, and rain has so far been very satisfactory. You are to appoint one or more auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration. The machinery in your factory is well taken care of and is all in excellent working order.

The directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1893, were approved and adopted. As recommended by the directors, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared, payable on and after the 2nd proximo. Mr. Bhagwandas Chatoorbhooj, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director, Mr. Dinshaw Nowroji was appointed auditor for the current year, with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and secretaries and treasurers and agents of the company for the good management of the company's affairs, during the year ending 31st July, 1893.

The proceedings ended with the customary compliments to the chairman.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST RIOTERS.

MR. HARRY BREWIN, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Jones charged Govind Daji and six other Hindus, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with committing the murders of four Mahomedans, at Chinchpoogly, on the 12th August, the second day of the riots.

Mr. F. A. Little conducted the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza represented the fifth accused; all the other accused being defended by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors.

Mr. Roughton being out of Bombay, the evidence was recorded for the prosecution, it having been left to Mr. Roughton's choice to cross-examine the witnesses after his return.

From the evidence recorded on behalf of the prosecution, it appears that Rahiman Imam, an oilman in the New Great Eastern Mill, and six other Mahomedan hands working in the engine-room of the same mill, having been told on the 12th August that owing to the absence of the Hindu mill-hands their mill would not work that day, they left. On their way home they saw a large number of Hindus coming towards Chinchpoogly Road from the direction of Parel. The Mahomedans at once changed their route, and went towards the Kala Chowki Road. Five of them were walking a little ahead of the other two. When they were thus walking along the road about one hundred Hindus, armed with sticks, rushed towards the five men, who were quietly passing along the road, and suddenly attacked them. The Mahomedans having been attacked attempted to run away, but before they could go into the fields the Hindus overtook them, and repeatedly gave them severe blows with sticks. Rahiman, who was behind them, saw them being knocked down on the ground. In order to save his life Rahiman jumped over a wall and ran towards his house, whence the military took him to some safe place in the evening. The fifth accused was leading the crowd, and the sixth was, as it were, his lieutenant. All the accused were among the crowd who killed the four Mahomedans. The fifth man fell unconscious, and the mob took him to be dead, and did not strike him any more.

Evidence of the two surviving Mahomedans having been recorded, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DACOITY DURING THE RIOTS.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case, in which Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Jones charged Maroti Luximon and two others with having, on the 12th August last, looted the shop of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, at Chinchpoogly. The police officers conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dattatria, pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution it appears that on the afternoon of the 12th August last, the second day of the riots, a large number of Ghattis and Hindu mill-hands came from different localities and collected at Chinchpoogly with the object of beating the Mahomedans and looting their shops. The mob looted the shop of the complainant, and carried away property, worth Rs. 240. On the information of Kushaba Gulram, a servant in the shop of a *pan-sopari* seller, the police arrested the accused, and were able to trace a lamp, removed from the complainant's shop, during the disturbance. The first two accused entered the complainant's shop and removed a large number of ærated water bottles—both empty as well as full—and handed it over to other rioters, who were standing in the street. The mob drank as much of ærated waters they could, and the empty bottles were either broken down and smashed to pieces, or taken away by the mob. The two accused were seen handing over the lamp to the third accused by the informant, who, at the time, dissuaded the rioters from doing that sort of mischief, but without success. The accused abused him and said that he sympathised with the Mahomedans, because he was born of a Mahomedan. The police made inquiries afterwards, and Kussaba came forward and pointed out the accused, whom he could identify as the persons taking the principal part in looting the complainant's shop.

After some evidence having been recorded, his Worship committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.
Vigil of Saints Simon and Jude Apostles and Martyrs, 6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 426, 432, and 428.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.
Feast of Saints Simon and Jude.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 432, 299, and 107.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.
Sts. Simon and Jude, Apostles and Martyrs.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BABOOLA TANK ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Hanmanta Dadoo, aged thirty years, met his death. Inspector Butterfield conducted the inquiry. The two accused were placed before the jury for identification. The following further evidence was recorded :—

Rama Narayen said : I am a *mallee*, and am employed at the Bai Motlibai Hospital, at Bhoothkhana Lane, Baboola Tank Road, and reside on the hospital premises. On Saturday, the 21st inst., at about 6 a.m., when I went near the entrance gate of the compound, I saw these two men, Rama Ganoo and Mottaba Satoo, seated behind one of the gates inside the compound, on the ground. I asked them what they were doing there. Mottaba answered that he was ill. I told them to go out of the compound. They were both looking through the bars of the gate, as if they were expecting some one. Rama had this iron pipe in his right hand, while Mottaba had this stone in his left hand (iron pipe marked A and stone marked B). Just after I had spoken to them, I saw the deceased coming on foot along the Boothkhana Lane from the direction of the Baboola Tank Road. He was alone. He passed the compound gate of the hospital, and Rama and Mottaba got up, and followed him with the iron pipe and the stone in their hands. Two minutes after they had left I heard an alarm. I came running out of the compound into the lane, and saw the deceased lying on the ground in the middle of the lane, and Rama was striking him with the iron pipe. He struck him on both sides and on his left temple. Mottaba was striking him on his thigh with the stone, which he held with both hands. The deceased was lying on his right side on the ground and was about five or six paces from where I was standing. He was not all the time lying on his right side, but was rolling about. Another *mallee* of the hospital, named Wittoo Sonoo, was with me. Wittoo and I ran up to arrest the accused, and I got hold of Rama by his *pyrun*, but he wrenched it out of my hands, and ran away. As he was running he threw the iron pipe into Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy's compound. Mottaba dropped the stone he held, and also ran away. He ran into a sweepers' gully out of the lane. Wittoo and I pursued Rama, and shouted out "murder! murder! murder." Rama was stopped by this man, Cassum Mahomed, on the Baboola Tank Road. A police sepoy No. 327B came up, and I made over Rama to him. He, Rama, and I then went to where the deceased was lying on the ground. The deceased was gasping and almost dying, and was taken away on a stretcher. I went with the deceased, the sepoy, and Rama part of the way down the Boothkhana Lane, and on the way I shouted out to this woman, Saloo, who was watering plants in Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy's compound, to hand me over the wall the iron pipe Rama had thrown there, and she did so. The police sepoy took charge of the pipe. He also took charge of the stone Mottaba had used. Mottaba was not ill when I first saw him that morning.

Cross-examined by Mottaba, the witness said : I saw you strike the deceased with the stone. (Exhibit B.)

Rama declined to cross-examine the witness.

Wittoo Sonoo said : I am a *mallee*, and am employed in the Bai Motlibai Hospital, and reside on the hospital premises. At about 6 a.m., on the 21st inst., as I was watering the trees in the compound of the hospital, I saw the accused seated in the compound behind the entrance gate of the compound. I asked them what they were doing there, and they said they were sitting there to have a smoke, and would leave shortly. They were not smoking. I continued watering the trees, and two or three minutes afterwards I heard an alarm in the Bhoothkhana Lane. The last witness Rama was working with me, and on hearing the alarm, he and I ran out into the lane, and saw the deceased lying on the ground in the lane on his right side, and the accused Rama was striking him with the iron pipe. (Exhibit A.) He struck the deceased twice on the groin. The accused Mottaba struck the deceased with the stone—(Exhibit B)—two blows—one on the back of the head and one on the back. Rama *mallee* and I both shouted out to the accused not to strike the deceased. The accused Mottaba then dropped the stone where he was standing, and he and the accused Rama ran down the lane in the direction of the Baboola Tank Road. Rama while running threw the iron-pipe over the wall into Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy's compound. Rama *mallee* and I followed them and shouted out "seize the murderers." Mottaba jumped over a low wall and ran into a sweepers' gully. Rama *mallee* and I continued following the accused Rama who ran in the direction of Baboola Tank Road, and was arrested there by this man, Cassum Mahomed. A police sepoy came up, and took charge of him. Rama *mallee* and I told the sepoy that the accused Rama had murdered a man, who was lying in the Bhoothkhana Lane, and we all returned there. The deceased was lying on his face, and was speechless and gasping. He was taken away on a stretcher. This man, Gusita Madarsha, also ran after the accused Rama with Rama *mallee* and me.

Both the accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Gusita Madarsha said : I am a mendicant, and live in Boothkhana Lane. On Saturday, the 21st instant, at about 6 a.m., I was standing in my room. I came out into the passage and saw the accused running past my room, and the witnesses Rama and Wittoo were shouting out "they have committed murder, seize them," and following them. The accused Mottaba ran into the gully by the side of my room. The accused Rama continued running along the Boothkhana Lane, and I went out and followed him with Rama and Wittoo. When he got on to the Baboola Tank Rood he was seized by a ghariwalla. A police sepoy came up, and arrested Rama, and then we all returned to the Boothkhana Lane, and saw the deceased lying on the ground. He was gasping. A stretcher was brought, and he was taken away.

Both the accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Cassum Mahomed said : I am a hack victoria-driver, and my stable is in Baboola Tank Road. On Saturday, the 21st instant, at about 6 or 6-30 a.m. I was going to my stable, when I saw the accused Rama running towards me followed by witnesses, Rama and Wittoo, and others, who were shouting out "he has killed a man, seize him." I seized him and a police-sepoy No. 327B came up, and he took the accused in his charge. We all then went into the Boothkhana Lane and saw the accused lying on the ground gasping. He had some bruises on his thighs, back, and head. He was taken away on a stretcher to the J. J. Hospital. I accompanied him there. While we were going there, Rama *mallee* shouted out to a woman, who was in Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy's compound, to hand over the iron pipe to us—(Exhibit A)—and she did so. The deceased was seen by the doctor in the J. J. Hospital, who pronounced him to be dead. I saw Exhibit B lying on the ground alongside the deceased. Exhibits A and B were taken charge of by the police.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Sonoo, a woman, said : I am a widow. I am employed as a *mallee* in the compound of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's, at Baboola Tank Road. On Saturday, at about 6 o'clock in the morning, I was watering the plants in my master's compound, when Rama *mallee* called me, and asked me to give him an iron pipe, which he said was lying in my compound. I found this iron pipe—(Exhibit A)—lying in the compound, and I picked it up and handed it to him. I found it lying two or three paces from the compound wall in Boothkhana Lane.

Both the accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Bandansing Devising said : I am a gateman of the Bombay Flour Mill premises, in Baboola Tank Lane, I know both the accused, who work at the mills. The workpeople came to work between 6 and 6-30 a.m. On the day in question the accused Mottaba came to the mills at 7 a.m. He put his ticket into the box and went into the mill. Shortly after he came, a police *havaldar* came, and took him into custody. The deceased also worked in the mill as a muccadum of *hamals*, and the accused worked under him.

After recording the police evidence, the Coroner having summed up, the jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the spleen, but how the rupture was caused there was no evidence to show.

THE Russian Government is nothing if it is not parental. How wisely the "Czar of All the Russias" looks after his "children" has just been aptly illustrated by his Government taking in hand the question of medical fees. Medical men in Russia have now to charge accordingly to a fix scale, of which the following are the chief details. The towns are divided into three classes—those having more than 50,000 inhabitants, those having between that number and 5,000, and those having fewer than 5,000. Patients are also divided into three classes, the first including capitalists, landowners, manufactures, bankers, merchants, and the superior Government officials, the second persons practising the liberal professions and inferior Government officials, the third the rest of the population. The fees for the first class have been fixed at five roubles, for the second three roubles, and for the third thirty kopecks. Presumably the first question which a medical man in Russia has now to ask his patient is "What are you ?" and upon the answer will depend the amount of fee to be charged.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 24th October were published in Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Karchi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 9 feet 10 inches against 9 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Preparation for rabi crops going on. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Reaping of khariff crops throughout the district. Rabi operations progressing. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops in fair condition. Reaping in progress. Some damage by rats in four talukas. Cotton cultivation attacked by blight in one taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting and rabi operations continue.

Thar and Parkar.—Fodder supply ample everywhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd October 1893). —Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Punch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops progressing. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 21st October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Bajri, rice, bavto and kodra reaping progressing. Sowing of gram commenced in one taluka. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of wheat and jowari in progress. Reaping of rice, bajri and kodra continues. Standing crops in good condition in all the talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 21st October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri and rice continues. Rabi sowing commenced. Fodder sfficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain deficient in the western part of petha Parola. Crops healthy. Reaping of kharif crops, picking of cotton and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 23rd October 1893).—Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops continues. No sufficient moisture for rabi sowings in Nasik for want of rain. In Kalwan sowing of rabi crops is retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba.—(Bombay).—No rain. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 18th, 22nd and 23rd, 3° cool on 19th, and 1° cool on 20th, 21st and 24th. Vapour in air defective. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of early rice in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 20 cents at Mangaon. Reaping commenced. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.— Rain in four talukas, maximum 25 cents in Sangameshvar, minimum 6 cents in Chiplun. Reaping in Progress.

Poona.—Rain for week slight at Indapur, Bhimthadi and Petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka; maximum 48 cents at Dhond, minimum 10 cents at Bhimthadi; more rain is wanted in Purandhar and Maval talukas and the Pethas of A'mbegaon and Mulshi of the Khed and Haveli talukas, respectively; rain also deficient in taluka Junner, southern part of the Sirur taluka and petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops in Progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.— Rain for week in three talukas, 1 inch 1 cent in Jamkhed, 93 cents in Shevgaon and 13 cents in Shrigonda; for season maximum 36 inches 79 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 19 inches 89 cents in Rahuri; rain urgently required for rabi sowing, which is retarded in parts of Sangamner and Akola talukas for want of moisture. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri in progress. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Rahuri and Kopargaon talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 21st October 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1·5, at Barsi ·91, at Madha 1·5, at Karmala ·49, at Pandharpur 1·36, at Sangola 1·80 and at Malsiras ·30 inch; for season maximum 26 inches 78 cents in Barsi, minimum 17 inches 10 cents in Malsiras. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Karmala taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 24 cents, total 38 inches 40 cents; in talukas during week maximum 26 cents in Tasgaon, minimum 5 cents in Valva. Reaping of kharif crops approaching completion. Rabi sowing in progress. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain has done some damage to reaped crops. Standing crops good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum during week 68 cents, total 44 inches 91 cents; varying from 17 cents at Chandgad to 2 inches 7 cents at Sampgaon during the week; recent rain beneficial to standing crops. Jowari and rice in ear. Sowings of late crops continue. Grasshoppers reported to be damaging crops in Hukeri Mahal; particulars expected Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Good rain throughout the district, varying from 3 inches 45 cents in Hubli to 35 cents in Kod; rain greatly beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Damage done by rats materially decreased.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 8 inches 25 cents in Ankola, minimum 1 inch 5 cents in Sirsi; rain at Karwar for the week 2 inches 60 cents, for the season 109 inches 51 cents. Below ghats early rice harvest progressing. Above ghats early rice crops in ears. Garden produce good. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing of gram and wheat and reaping of bajri crops continue.

Wadhwan.—Reaping of bajri and jowari and sowing of wheat commenced.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of crops continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops. Standing crops are in good condition except in Okhamandal.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM CROP.

THE second Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season, 1893-94. Estimates generally up to 5th October is as follows :—

The appended statement compares area figures for the current year with average and the previous year. It deals with the kharif crop and includes the rabi crop as far as it has been sown. The total area, 7½ lakhs of acres in British districts and Native States including Baroda is three per cent. above average but 8½ per cent. below last year. The decrease is general except in the Deccan; and even there the increase is confined to Nasik and Khandesh and is just sufficient to cover the deficit met with in other parts of the tract. The rabi sowings will, to a certain extent, add to the present crop, but the total area for the Presidency does not appear likely to reach last year's figure.

GUJARAT.

Area 54,000 acres; 16 and 26 per cent. respectively below last year and average. Excessive rain in September not only checked sowings and contracted the area but also checked the growth of the earlier sown fields. Condition good to fair.

GUJARAT STATES.

Area 331,000 acres; 11 and 2 per cent. below last year and average. Kathiawar, which contributes more than half the area to the State's total, is solely responsible for the decrease, which is the result partly of unfavourable rain for sowing and partly of more extended cultivation of cotton than last year. Condition good in Gohilvan, Cutch, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha and fair elsewhere.

DECCAN.

Area 162,000 acres; only slightly above last year but 24 per cent. above average. Increase, as noticed above, is confined to Khandesh and Nasik, the principal sesamumgrowing districts of the Deccan. The rainfall was seasonable and last year's prices were sufficiently high to encourage extended cultivation of sesamum. Condition good. The early sown fields are under harvest. In other districts sowing rain was scant and the crop has suffered from subsequent breaks. In Sholapur, in some lands insects devour the seed before it came up. Re-sowing there were not possible. Condition fair.

DECCAN STATES.

Area 3,000 acres show a slight increase over last year. The crop is fair.

KARNATAK.

Area 50,000 acres; 14 per cent., below last year, but 55 per cent. above average owing to favourable sowing rain. Belgaum alone shows increase in area and has a good crop, in places an excellent one. In Bijapur and Dharwar, information for which is defective, the crop has suffered from deficiency of rain but is in a fair condition. Injury from rats is also reported from places.

KARNATAK STATES.

Area 10,500 acres; 19 per cent. below last year but 11 per cent. above average. Condition fair.

KONKAN.

Area 20,700 acres; 15 and 13 per cent. below last year and average. Decrease is general and is attributed in Thana to the crop having been swamped in places and in Kolaba and Ratnagiri to exigencies of rotation. Condition fair except in parts of Ratnagiri where it is good.

KONKAN STATES.

Have 6,200 acres with a flourishing crop in Savantvadi and fair one in Jawhar and Janjira.

SIND.

Area 103,000 acres; 2 and 11 per cent. below last year and average. Decrease is general except in Thar and Parker. In Hyderabad it is attributed to scanty rainfall and unsteady inundation, in Upper Sind Frontier to low innudation, and in Shikarpur to lands having been allowed to remain fallow. Reported figures are however approximate. Condition fair. Khairpur has 700 acres with a fair crop.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain J G Metcalfe, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java 919 tons Captain F N Frohawk cleared yesterday for aden, Zanzibar, &c, with a General cargo and two ladies as cabin and 58 deck passengers.

THE s s Kestor, 1,482 tons, Captain W Sturgeon arrived in harbour on Wednesday night from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr H G Brown and Mr Moyle as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Cango, 1892 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (15th September), via Karachi with a general cargo, Major McKengie as cabin and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson cleared yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. C F Keasy, Mrs De Broe, Mrs Sheloutar, Mr H Smith, Mr H G Watson, Mr Herbert, Mr J Gregson, Captain Cooper, Major and Mrs. Leigh, Mr Kothari, Mr Mury, Mrs Barry and 2 daughters. Two Misses Fraser. Mrs Fraser, Master Fraser, Mr Hickson, Mrs Sherrard, Captain Brown, Lieutenant W J Brown, Mr Bayramjee Manockjee and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Scindia 2,833 tons Captain T S Blight, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (29th september), with a General Cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Reay, child and Nurse, Captain and Mrs Dralhe, Mr G Cook, Mrs and Miss Cook, Mrs Jacob and two children, Mrs Multon and two children, Lieut Keonn, Lieut Cunning, Lieut Fleming, Mrs Cox, Master Sinclair, Master Robertson, Miss Sinclair, Col and Mrs Armstrong and child and Mr Dash. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naderi	1168	MacAlister	Red Sea	28-10	B&PSNCo
E	City of Edinburgh	2301	Frame	Liverpool	28-10	Sir C Forbes
F	Java	920	F W Frohawk	Zanzibar	27-10	M Mackenzie
P	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	3-11	Glade & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	542	Ahmed	Mangalore	27-10	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Keyzer	C. Mandvie	26-10	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	2-11	P & O Co
6	Ataka	2372	Bennett	Marseilles	1-11	K Nixon
7	Imperatrix	2331	Nicolech	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10	Kestor	1483	Sturgeon	Liverpool		K Nixon & Co
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Kestor s	Sturgeon	Liverpool.
25	Congo s	Rogers	Hull, Sept 15.
	Scindia s	Blight	Liverpool, Sept 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Colaba s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, &c.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jedda, &c.
	Aska s	Seddon	Colombo, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Robertson for Karachi.
" Java, Frobawk, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Congo, for Hull, &c.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	W. Hastings R I M S	Chandler	Bombay, Oct 3.
	Goa s	Coope	Moulmein, Oct 15.
	Alice A. Leigh sp	Rookes	New York, June 21
22	Sidra s	Humphries	Ras Rawayeh.
	Capella s	Shaw	Liverpool, Sept 20.
	Europa s	Borchers	Bremen, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20.—Steamers Shahzada, Kistna, and Clan Macalister.
Oct. 21.—Steamer Pundua.
Oct. 22.—Steamer Ailsacraig.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.		From
21	Aglaia s	......	Calcutta.
22	Nurani s	......	Calcutta.
	Canning R I M S	......	Rangoon.
23	C. Macpherson s	......	Colombo.
	Rewa s	......	London.
	Nevasa s	......	Bombay.
24	Clan Stuart s	......	Colombo.
	Putiala s	......	Rangoon.
	Lawada s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.		Destination
23	Aglaia s	......	Colombo.
	Nurani s	......	Bombay.
	Nevasa s	......	Calcutta.
	Rewa s	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Gordon s—100 cases ale, The Bombay Co; 100 hogsheads, ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 128 cases whisky, 50 cases gingerwine, and 25 cases rum, Jamsetjee Framjee; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
City of Dundee s—1 hogshead whisky, E Russoojee.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—12 cases liquieur, Treacher and Co.
FROM BATOUM.
Caledonia s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, The Bombay Kerosine oil Co.
Ataka s—4,000 cases kerosine oil, The Bombay Kerosine oil Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—18 cases wine, M Ostermayer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Edinburgh s—20 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 450 cwts myrabollams, T Jamnadas; 60 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 64 bales wool, Carsey Kessowjee; 1 bale cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, M Lalljee; 69 bales wool, Motee Jetha.
Eden Hall s—41 bales hemp, Vallabdas Sooderjee; 561 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 165 bales hemp, A Toolsidas.
FOR GHENT.
Congo s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Gordon s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 903 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Eden Hall s—8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Ataka s—1 case watered silk, Volkart Bros; 700 cwts castorseed, 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, 990 cwts poppyseed, 990 cwts rapeseed, and 1,989 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.
FOR HULL.
Congo s—2,563 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 270 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 150 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.
FOR ANTWERP.
Bombay s—4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2,772 cwts rapeseed and 2,998 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 909 cwts mustard seed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 842 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Rosetta s—200 bales twist, The Star of India Mills, Ld; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rosetta s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.
FOR KOBE.
Rosetta s—50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Psot Office, Bombay :—

Allender, J D, Miss
Ayar, A K
Angus, Miss
Allen, J R H, Major
Arbuthnot, Lady
Alexis, Mons
Ahmed Pasha Madam
Allport, Ch, Miss
Arbuthnot, Mrs
Bohin, Benjamin
Burn, Miss
Barrett, E C
Buckle, H
Burt, E H, Mrs
Buller, F W, Col
Brown, W E
Berendt, Ale
Bernht, B
Bayley, C
Bruk, Msin
Bacon, Miss
Belen, A
Broacha, M A
Cavanagh, J
Cooper, Charles
Convela, M A
Charles
D'Souza, B J
DFries, A H
Dodd, J R
Douglas, M, Miss
Douglas, Geo A
Ennis, A B, (1st Hanst)
Erskine, K
Fredmann, Hugo
Firth, A C
Finney, S
Fowler, John, Mrs
Grant, Major V C
Gregson, Tho
Grey, L, Mrs
Glaser Marcu
Ghoolam Ali Budorudin
Goldenstein, Marco
Gillard, Hardy
Gregor, M, Miss
Gordon, P J, Capt
Heller, Max
Haig, A, Revd
Hussey, A
Hill, Thomas
Hodgson, A C
Hunter Ford
Hohnes, R A
Harris, Gordon
Issacs, Miss
Inglid, D K
Johnstone, Surgeon Major
James, W J
Joyce, W E
Kupelwierser, Leopold
Kubhai Ram Tokur
Kelland, W
Keplin, Ch
Lambert, F G
Loombe, Major
Lowgrove, W H
Mitchell, W J
Macduff, A
Matheus
Montague, J D
Mitchell, J N F
Miller, John, F
Manager of the Buffalo Minstrels
OHearn P
Orlebar, Miss
Peneda, F, Dr
Peen, Jos
P Rustomji Setna
Pelkington, Miss
Prince, G
Rayan, E J, Mrs
Rogers, J E
Roper, E W
Roper, E A, Mrs
Sattler, Ch
Sewell, G
Smith, G S
Strugnell, A C
Sieger, W
Speranza, F, Mrs
Sherwood, J
Stern, A
Scott, Ch, Capt
Simpson, J
Sykes, P M
Tookaram
Tomaso, M
Tonkin, J
Taylor, Mrs
Thomas, Simon
Valentine, M M
Warren, Tho
Wardroper, Col
Wood, E T Coper
White, C M
White, P

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS, OLD CLOTHES, UTENSILS, WATCHES, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Khetsey Valjee and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of old gunny bags, bedding, empty old iron chest, boxes, chairs, copper and brass pots, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting silver snuff box, pins, false earring, watches, utensils, embroidered caps, old sarees, khoria, coats, pugary, some rice pepper, umbrellas, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 27, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, next to the New Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome open-carved blackwood and English-made household furniture, English pier glasses, 1, 3 and 6-light hanging argand lamps, wall shades by Nash, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, musical box of eight airs playing full an hour, first-rate cottage piano with patent French check action by Fred. Oetzman and Sons, English-built brougham by Kesterton, a set of nearly new English patent leather German silver-mounted single harness, flower pots, &c., the property of EDULJEE MANECKJEE VAKHARIA, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of late T. Roger Rean, Esq—1 young St. Bernard dog, Nelly.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

200 dozen Hindoo idol pictures.

A quantity of furniture, such as hat-stand, chiffoiniers, sideboards, dum waiters, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdulally Essabhoy—

4173—1 case gold thread.
A E 119—1 case gold thread.
4139, 7134—2 cases gold thread.
4249—3237—1 case gold thread.
3975—20—1 case gold thread.
On account of the concerned.
600 doz. socks.
200 „ grey shirts.
200 „ coloured shirts.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light English victoria.
1 handsome double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 serviceable strong open carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Woodlands," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and good workmanship, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, real satsuma old flower vases and jars, firstrate lamps by Hinks, Brussels carpets, pictures, a strong-made victoria, choice garden plants, &c., the property of Henry Solomon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, in the compound of Messrs Scott and Co's Stables—

A number of handsome and first class new and second-hand victorias, vis-a-vis, landaus, broughams, mael phaetons, office shigrams, dog carts, etc.

The carriages will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, at 4 p.m., the properties described in the schedule below will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the undersigned, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hamabai, widow of Sulaman Aba, and Ashbai, daughter of Sulaman Aba, the heirs of the late Sulaman Aba, the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of foras leasehold land, situate on the Clark Road, Byculla, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the Circle, on the north by the Arthur Road, on the south by the Clark Road, and on the east partly by the land hereinafter described, and partly by leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises forms part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13,97 old Survey No. 375, new Survey No. al-3424.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the south and east by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 13,597 old Survey No. 375, new Survey No. la-3424, both of which said premises admeasuring together 800 square yards more or less, together with the dwelling-house or bungalows standing upon the said pieces of land.—Dated this 18th day of October 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 27, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dining and bed rooms of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, 1 Buffalow, with calf, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c. &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The pair of Arabs and landau have been withdrawn from the sale, as they are privately sold.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built mael phaeton, by Windower, of Longacre, in very good order.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong varnished dog-cart with a chesnut pony and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful bay waler, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong boy Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built victoria with a Arab horse and harness.
1 chesnut Arab-horse, 7 years old, 14 hands, goes will in harness with brass mounted single harness (nearly new).
1 strong victoria fitted with lamps complete.
1 fast trotting Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the remaining furniture of the Oriental Bank, consisting of tables, chairs, screens cupboards, copying press, shelves, a large cupboard size Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, a large Milner's fire-resisting holdfast safe on stand, 2 iron fire-proof safes on stand, punkhas, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.
BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

1 strong second-hand semi-shigram, in very good order.
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 27, 1893.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he will arrive in Bombay about the middle of October, in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among the lot are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses. Also a few Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available:—

		Per dozen. Rs.	a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at...........	10	0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at...........	5	0
Turkish do.	22 in. by 36 in. at...........	6	0
Hand Towels	40 in. by 26 in. at...........	3	0

All of guaranteed durability.

For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DROPPINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, at the Company's Mill premises, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Nagsee Damjee—

A quantity of cotton droppings, No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, and the following days, at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of anvils, augers, axes, barrow wheels, bellows, iron buckets, empty casks, tin cans, clocks, canvas hose pipes, old furniture, empty petroleum casks, cast-iron fire bars, portable forges, old files, packing planks, French polish, broken glass, hammers, iron scrap, India-rubber scrap, hydraulic jacks, jim crows, leather scrap, lamps, locks, planes, steel scrap, spring balances, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, iron tanks, lorry wheels, galvanized iron wire for fencing, copal varnish, horse hairs, rails ordinary, diving bell complete, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, October 27, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

A FURTHER sum of £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making an efflux of £325,000 in three days. Consols were unchanged at 97 7/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¾. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., say to 33 13-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £66¼. In New York the metal was 1½ cent per oz. cheaper, at 72½ cents; with demand Exchange on London ¾ cent lower, at 4·83¼ dollars. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Beyond Rs. 40,000 of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3¼d., the Indian Council made no allotments yesterday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rates in London on India remained at 1s. 3d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs. cif., April-May shipment to Dunkirk.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed with a good demand at an advance of ¼d. per lb.; prime qualities 1d. per lb. higher. The total quantity sold was 820,000 skins, out of 910,000 offered at this sale.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier, the day's sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged, excepting that for Fair Brown Egyptian, which was 1-16d. lower at 5 1-8d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower, the quotation for the nearest and most distant deliveries being the same at 4 13-32d. The day's Imports were 4,000, bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 8 5-16 cents per oz.; and January Futures declined 6 points, to 8·20 cents. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals of the new crop this season, and those at the same time in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	57,000	42,000	43,000
Four days' do. ...	248,000	191,000	246,000
Since 1st September.	1,359,000	1,306,000	2,019,000

A further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been dull, and business upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 50 bales, consisting of 100 old Karanja, at Rs. 182; and 50 new Bengals at Rs. 188; and they have contracted for 400 Fully Good Khandeish, for January delivery, at Rs. 188; and 200 Oomra of the same grade and for the same delivery, at Rs. 204; while the Mills have taken only 100 ready old Morvi, at Rs. 185-9; and 50 Una Ginned, at Rs. 186 per candy.

This morning's telegrams report an entire cessation of rain over the whole of the Cotton area; and picking was going on in fine, bright weather throughout the Bengal and Oomra circles; while in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles the Cotton crop was flourishing in seasonable weather, the plants being in flower in some parts of the Dhollera district of Bhownugger.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone, with only a small export business passing; but quotations show no further change.

SEEDS on the other hand have become steady, with a moderate business doing by shippers; and prices of *Linseed* have advanced half an anna per cwt., and *Gingelly* half a rupee per candy, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-6	to 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	„ 6-12-0		„
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„ 6-2-0	to 6-5-0	„
Do. Red do. ...	„ 5-13-0	to 5-15-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0		per candy
Do. Mixed.....................	„ 39-8-0	to 40-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	496	bales.
Wheat	8,400	cwts.
Linseed	3,741	„
Rapeseed	1,731	„
Gingelly	3,515	„
Poppyseed	728	„
Groundnuts	708	„
Castorseed	747	„
Rice	5,300	„

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with but little doing either in ready or forward tonnage. Some business is reported to-day for Antwerp at 16s. 6d. for choice cargo.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 2 5-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for November delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. later, a moderate amount of business having been done at the latter rate. A good amount of Bank remittance has also been taken, for all deliveries up to June at 1s. 3 3-32d, for Telegraphic, which has naturally had a slightly temporary depressing effect upon rates to the extent of 1-32d. for Bank Bills, Credits remaining steady at our quotations, as it is currently reported that the Secretary of State has issued Treasury Bills to the extent of 2 millions for 6 months, and will, if necessary, issue a further sum to same amount; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 3 1/8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·61½	

The annual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th Oct. 1893	1,09,80,000
Add—Silver received during the week	......
	1,09,80,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	8,01,000
	1,01,79,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady during the greater part of the day, at about last evening's closing rates for Fours; but the market closed with a rather weaker feeling, say at 105 1-16 for cash; 105 for the settlement; and 104⅞ for November. The price of 3½ per Cents advanced to 98¼.

SHARES are very quiet, and generally unchanged in value in the absence of fresh business to test quotations. We note, however, a decline of Rs. 5 each in David, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Sholapur, and of Rs. 5 in Jamshed Manufacturing. Munmar Press shares have advanced Rs. 7½. Oriental Loan are Rs. 5 lower.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Turkish route working imperfectly between Busreh and Bagdad.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Zanzibar on noon, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	6	16 p.m.	18	51
Teheran	26	2	15 p.m.	...	11
Suez	25	2	50 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	41	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
„ Madras	...	26	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KERSHAW—October 20, at Hafiz Munzil, Narayanganj, the wife of L J Kershaw, I C S, of a son, still born.
SHALLOW—October 20, at 15 Stone Road, Ballygunge, the wife of A W Shallow, of a son.

DEATHS.

POPE—October 16, at sea, on board the P and O steamer Chusan, Edith Champneys, daughter of F J Pope, Executive Engineer, aged 4 years and 6 months.
SAMPSON—October 14, at Carlton Grove, Simla, Elma Blanche, the dearly loved second daughter of Charles Hoskins and Grace Mary Sampson, aged 15 years, 10 months, and 19 days.
TRAVERS-DRAPES—October 23, at Pondichery, of pthisis and cirrhosis of the liver, Annie Caroline, wife of G F Travers-Drapes, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of the late H Fayle, Esq, F R C S, Eng, &c, formerly of Chatham, Kent, England.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

PRIMARY education in the Central Provinces has received a new and important development under the impulse given by Sir A. MacDonnell in the year 1891-92. The results are set forth in the resolution of the Acting Chief Commissioner on the Educational Report for the current year. As in the rest of India, the higher education had prospered at the cost of the primary, and it became necessary to redress the injustice. The cultivating classes, who were but very inadequately provided with the means of learning how to read and write, have been unscrupulously cheated by money-lenders and others who practised on their ignorance. Mr. J. B. Fuller, in his review of the progress of the Central Provinces during the last thirty years, tells us that cheating is common and widespread, both the malguzars and money-lenders making large profits out of the exercise of undue influence over the illiterate ryot. He relates a case which came under his own observation, in which an influential landlord induced a large number of his own ryots, without any consideration in return, to admit in writing that they were only the sub-tenants of a relative of his—a man who had nothing whatever to do with the land. They were induced to go to the Government Registration Office to confirm the admission. When they found that they had signed away their tenant right they petitioned Government to interfere and give them justice. The average ryot is unable to sign his name or to do a simple sum in arithmetic, and his uneducated intelligence is not sufficient to protect him against the more astute. The remedy for this state of things is, as Mr. Fuller pointed out, to place elementary education within his reach, and enable him to acquire the rudimentary knowledge which will enable him to guard against flagrant attempts to victimise him. The Chief Commissioner in the review of last year's report fully recognised that a great deal would have to be done before primary education is placed on a satisfactory footing. Sir A. MacDonnell added that while he would be glad to see an increase in the number of graduates, and the Government would deal liberally with private enterprise or effort to encourage and improve secondary education, yet the success of the Education Department must be judged for some years to come by the progress made in increasing the number of village schools, and the number of children attending them. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted from the Provincial revenues to the District Councils for the opening of new primary schools and the allowance was doubled for the year 1892-93. The Education Department, thus encouraged, have succeeded in opening three hundred vernacular primary schools in villages where there was a demand for education, and before the end of the year the number of pupils in elementary schools had been increased twenty-three per cent. The money given by the administration is allotted on what is called the "combined-system"; a subsistence allowance is given to the school-master, and a result grant is added as an incentive to efficiency and zeal. This system had been already in operation in the Eastern circle, and it is hoped that its introduction in the other circles will give better results than are obtained in the fixed pay District Council Schools. The villagers appreciate this system, and have, in many instances, asked that schools of that class might be opened in their villages.

The difficulty of finding competent school-masters for the three hundred new schools had, of course, to be faced. It was decided to form training classes for village school-masters in the chief vernacular middle schools in each district, and give a bonus to those who succeed in passing students at the Teacher's Certificate Examination. Naturally, an increase in the number of schools and school-masters and of scholars, especially with a system of partial payments by results, makes an increase in the number of Inspectors necessary. A scheme was drawn up for the appointment of three Assistant Inspectors and eight additional Deputy Inspectors; but it was disallowed by the Government of India on financial grounds. As all that has been achieved will be undone unless adequate inspection be provided by the strengthening of the staff a new proposal involving less expense will be submitted to the Supreme Government. Another difficulty arose. The increase in the number of scholars filled the village schools, and any further increase must involve overcrowding, unless the schools be enlarged. The average village school can accommodate about fifty or sixty children, who are taught by a master and a monitor. Such schools are found in large villages of about a thousand inhabitants, amongst whom the children of school-age would be about one hundred and fifty. The question of providing increased school accommodation will be brought before the District Councils in the current year. It is very doubtful, however, whether all the children of school age will be got into the schools. The artisans and the shopkeepers are willing enough to send their children to be taught to read and write and cypher, but the agricultural class do not so really understand the advantage of the Three Rs. Some of the officers of the Education Department are of opinion that the unwillingness of the ryots to send their children regularly to school would be surmounted if the number of subjects taught were reduced, and the school-hours also, so that the children would have more time to help their parents in the fields. A good deal has been done to popularise education amongst the agricultural classes, and in the result the reproach that only six per cent. of the children of school-going age are in the schools no longer applies. Manual training is taught as an optional subject, and the Kindergarten system is becoming popular. Most of the schools have gardens which give the boys occupation out of school hours. Native games, drill, and gymnastics are practised in most of the schools. School conferences are held in the chief places of each district, where the masters compare notes and receive instruction in methods of teaching and in the rules of the Department. These conferences wind up with school contests in games, for which prizes are liberally provided by the people themselves.

We have naturally given prominence to what is being done to diffuse the blessings of elementary education in the Central Provinces, where the bulk of the population are tillers of the soil. Many of the aboriginal tribes have not got so far in the march of civilisation, but are still in the nomadic stage and live by the produce of bows and arrows in the forests, and on wild fruits and berries. But Mr. Alexander Monro, the Inspector-General of Education, by no means confines his report to the necessities and the prospects of Primary Education. The higher education was early in the field in the Central Provinces and can boast of three Colleges and twelve High Schools, with sixty-six English and a hundred and seventy-one Middle Schools, and twenty-one Special Schools, one of which is for female scholars. The total number of students in the Colleges is two hundred and forty-nine, giving an average of eighty-three. The pupils in the High Schools have fallen off by seventy-six compared with the previous year. The public institutions for teaching number altogether two thousand two hundred and ten, with 135,225 pupils, giving an average of sixty-one for each school. This is irrespective of the means of education existing in the Native States, which have seventy-one schools and over three thousand pupils, but are not under regular inspection. In the last five years the schools have increased by twenty-one per cent., the pupils by twenty-six, and the average attendance by thirteen. The receipts from fees increased fifty-six per cent., and now amount to a lakh and four thousand rupees. The effort to acclimatise technical education at Nagpore was not very successful. At the final test examination of the Engineering Class two out of three students of the senior section passed, and obtained employment in the Public Works Department. Seven junior students were promoted to the senior section. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates, the institution has been removed to Jubbulpore, where it will be attached to the Jubbulpore College. In the Agricultural Class, out of eleven candidates ten passed and obtained certificates, which give them preferential claim for employment in the Revenue and Settlement Departments. Encouragement has been given to drawing, and the result is satisfactory. Two Hindu students of the Female Normal School passed the 1st grade at the Bombay School of Art Examination—a thing quite unprecedented, says Mr. Monro, in the educational history of the Provinces. In another matter of even greater importance, too much neglected in India generally, some progress has been made. Sir A. MacDonnell, in his review of the report of the previous year, remarked that the great want of the High Schools is the provision of accommodation for students who come from a distance and have no friends near the school. The danger of young men contracting bad habits is manifest, and the Chief Commissioner expressed a hope that efforts might be made to provide each High School with a boarding-house, the cost to be defrayed by public subscriptions. Since then steps have been taken to open five such boarding-houses by the Church Mission Society and the Anjuman Islamia. The Chief Commissioner has allotted Rs. 5,000 in the next budget, to supplement subscriptions for this purpose. On the whole, the cause of education, secondary and primary, is making progress in the Central Provinces.

AN Indore correspondent, signing himself "Truth," gives some curious details respecting a matter which is creating much commotion in that State. On enquiry and examination of the trust accounts of the Fasli years 1296 and 1297, it has been found that there ought to be a balance in hand in the Khasgi treasury to the extent of nine lakhs of rupees. But this sum is missing, and it is almost impossible now to account for its disappearance. Her late Highness Ma Saheb told the Maharaja that she had presented a few of the gold ornaments from the Jawahir Khana to some of her servants, and that their Highnesses the younger Ma Sahebs (the stepmothers of his Highness) knew all about the jewellery and silver articles and cash in the treasury, and that he should get all information respecting them from the younger Princesses. But none of them have been able to furnish any explanation respecting the missing sum of nine lakhs of rupees and a number of jewels, ornaments, and silver articles. This is a serious matter. It is on this account that the allowances of the Maharaja's step-mothers have been partially withheld, and the amount thus kept is carried to their credit. Some persons are said to have tried to keep the Maharaja ignorant of the losses in the treasury. The matter is still under enquiry. One would naturally ask why no steps were taken to examine the accounts, although these matters have extended over the last four or five years. The reply is that his Highness the Maharaja expected that his step-mothers would give him the necessary explanation, and keep him informed about the matter, and therefore did not press the examination of accounts. But now having waited long enough, the Maharaja finds that there is no hope of obtaining any explanation, and his Highness has, therefore, begun the inquiry and examination of the accounts. The Maharaja has made no objection to the presents and the value thereof, which her late Highness the Maharaja of her own free-will had conferred from the treasury upon her servants; but those persons who are supposed to have filled their own pockets, if such should turn out to be really the case, will be compelled to make restitution.

SHIPPERS and merchants who feel disposed to send goods to Karachi instead of Bombay, will do well to study the remarks of Mr. Van der Straaten, Small Cause Court Judge, in his judgment, in the case of Gysi and Kleinjung *vs.* the McIver line of steamers, their agents, and the local Lighterage Company. The case itself was practically of little interest, but his Honour's comments on the manner in which cargoes are discharged at Karachi were of such moment that it will be a matter for much surprise if they do not lead to very marked and very early improvements. The issue in the cause which claimed prior attention, observed Mr. Van der Straaten, was whether the case of merchandise in dispute was delivered by the first defendants to the third defendants, and if so what really were the legal relations between these respective parties. And in disposing of this issue he said that the evidence had disclosed that the manner in which ships' cargoes are tallied out and landed at Karachi was highly unsatisfactory. The hurry to discharge vessels is such that bales are passed as cases, and cases as bales. Nor, added his Honour, does this curious state of things end here; for after the goods have found their way into the lighter, there is nothing to show that they all reach the jetty, it appearing from the evidence that neither the servants of the Lighterage Company nor any body else tallies with the boat notes, the cargo landed by the lighters. One of the witnesses in the case, in his deposition as to the manner of discharging vessels, was even more plain-spoken than the judge in describing Karachi's peculiarities as a port. In his opinion one could hardly say cargo was "put out" in Karachi: it was "simply flung out" of the ship. Another witness, the Lighterage Company's contractor, endeavoured to explain matters to the judge by saying that he, as contractor, was between the ship's mate and the deep sea; any attempt to detain a ship's sling in order to take a proper tally being met with suggestions to throw him overboard. The local paper describes the system of discharging cargoes at Karachi as not merely unsatisfactory but barbarous, and calls for the interference of the Port Trust.

THE Democratic members of the Senate who were fighting with so much desperation against the repeal of the Sherman Act have thrown up the sponge. The proposed compromise which we were told President Cleveland favoured, but which he resolutely opposed, has been dropped on account of his disapproval, which, made the silver cause hopeless. The New York market has felt the effect of this state of things in Washington. Silver declined yesterday one and a-half per cent., and is worth only 71 cents the ounce. At that price the rupee, if the Indian mints were still open, would be one shilling and a-half penny, and the Government of India would have to choose between bankruptcy and imposing taxes to meet a colossal deficit. Silver fell yesterday in Calcutta, and to-day it will fall everywhere, though not very much, for the present crisis was foreseen and in great measure discounted. It is far better for all interests that the end of the Sherman Act and all the legislation of which it was the most reckless development, should come to an end now. Had its existence been protracted till next October, the state of uncertainty and unrest which has been so fatal to business, would have been uselessly, and disastrously prolonged. Now the markets in the Far East will be relieved from the incubus of a great fear, and may be expected to recover confidence with the return of some elements of stability. The rest of the non-paying silver mines being shut down, the world will no longer be swamped with silver raised at a loss. What a deluge of silver would be now on its way to India, if the Bombay and Calcutta Mints were still open to receive it and turn it into the semblance of money at the small charge of two per cent. for seignorage!

A NEW pilot-brig, built in the Bombay Government Dockyard for the Calcutta Pilot Service, was successfully launched yesterday. She is to replace the brig Coloroon, which was lost in the late cyclone. After being launched she was taken into the new wet basin to receive her masts and yards, which will take about two months to complete, after which she will sail for Calcutta. She is to be named Alice. The pilot-brig Fame, which was dismasted in the same cyclone, in which the Coloroon was lost, was also built in the Bombay Dockyard.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Savanur, with effect from the date of Mr. J. F. Muir's departure, until relieved by Mr. Knight.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Savanur, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. E. F. GREEN is appointed First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

MR. H. POOSON will act as Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. E. V. Mackay.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON will act as District Superintendent of Police, Poona District, during the absence of Major T. R. M. Macpherson.

MR. J. W. FELLOWS will act as District Superintendent of Police, Poona District, from Major R. Macpherson's departure, until relieved by Mr. Henderson.

MR. W. C. RAND, I.C.S., on return from leave will do duty as Assistant Collector, Satara.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Poona.

MR. W. E. YOUNG will act as First Assistant Collector of Customs, and Mr. H. Crawford, as Second Assistant Collector.

MR. J. SLADEN, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. A. WINGATE, I.C.S., C.I.E., on return to duty, will act as Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar, and District Registrar, Dharwar, and to be a member and President of the Local Board, during the absence of Mr. F. Muir, I.C.S.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Third Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 24 was 410, giving a death-rate of 24·67 per annum per thousand as against 32·33 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 81 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 1, measles: 55, phthisis; 3, cholera; 4, leprosy; 54, diseases of the nervous system; 79, affections of the respiratory organs; 17, diarrhœa; 4 dysentery; 20, still-born; 40, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 14; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 204; Hindu outcaste, 42; Musalman, 93; Parsee, 20; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 10; European, 1; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 289 as against 331 the corresponding period of last year, and 319 the average over the past five years.

A PAPER on "The Physico-Chemical and Vitalistic Theories of life" was read before the British Association by Dr. J. S. Haldane, who began by referring to the fact that about the middle of the present century there was a revolution in the working hypotheses of physiology, purely physical and chemical theories having been entirely substituted for the traditional vitalism. He argued that the physical and chemical theories then put forward had none of them been verified, and had thus completely failed as working hypotheses. He contended that vitalism was not merely an expression of the negative fact that there is an enormous residue of phenomena in physiology which are not explained by physical and chemical theories, but formed an exceedingly useful working hypothesis for physiology. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that his paper might show that the old clues which were so scornfully cast aside fifty years ago led somewhere. Dr. Burdon Sanderson said he did not agree with the statement that there was at the present time any disposition to return to the notions which existed about the year 1840. The change which took place at that time was not a change of doctrine, but a change of method. They were not now less mechanical than before; and they were following the same subjects. All the easy questions had, however, been investigated and settled, and only the more difficult ones remained to be considered.

THE Industrial Association of France have done good service in proposing for public competition the invention of a good type of respirator mask to serve as a protection to the workman against imbibing injurious particles of dust. This respirator mask must fulfil the following conditions:—(1) It must efficaciously protect the mouth and nose of the workman from the absorption of dust particles. (2) Without being fragile, it must be lightly and easily put on. (3) It must be inexpensive, and easily cleaned. (4) It must neither impede the breathing nor heat the face. A special commission will sit to decide upon the award.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEMOCRATS ABANDON THEIR COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The Democratic members of the Senate have dropped the compromise already telegraphed, finding that President Cleveland did not approve of it.

FUNERAL OF LORD VIVIAN.

ROME, Oct. 25.

The remains of Lord Vivian were interred here to-day with Royal honours. The Prince of Naples attended as the representative of King Humbert.

Admiral Seymour was received with the greatest honour.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN LYONS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

Admiral Avellan and his officers have left here for Lyons, where they have been received as enthusiastically as they were in Paris.

SUPERSESSION OF AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Admiral commanding the American Squadron on the Brazilian Station, has been instantly superseded for having saluted the rebel squadron at Rio de Janeiro.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 21st inst., arrived here on Thursday, at 5-50 a.m.

HALF-YEARLY ESTIMATE OF RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS EXPENSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The six months' estimate of Railway and Public Works expenses will be taken into consideration during the commencement of November.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Bissett, who has been selected for the Director-Generalship of Railways, in succession to Colonel Sargeaunt, has arrived at Simla.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Promotions will shortly be made in the Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, vice Messrs. Braddon and Wood.

INDIAN COTTON CROP 1893.

The report on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1893 shows that in most cotton-growing tracts a larger area than usual has been put under crop; the area sown in Madras is some 10 per cent. above the average, and is especially large in the Deccan districts. In the northern tracts of Bombay the sown area is 18 per cent., and in the southern 13 per cent. above the average. In Berar and the North-West Provinces there is a slight decrease, but in the Central Provinces and the Punjab the returns show a considerable increase. Roughly speaking, the outturn in Madras is expected to be fair, in Bombay from fair to good, in the Central Provinces excellent, and in the North-West Provinces the prospects are below the average. Light showers are expected in October to improve the prospects.

THE KURRAM ESCORT.

The troops composing the Kurram escort, commenced to move to their winter camp at Sangma, on the 25th instant.

RAID BY THE WAZIRIS.

On the afternoon of the 13th instant a band of over one hundred Waziris raided the Powmdah Rafila of the Karotis, at Dubra, in the Gomal Nullah, about nine miles from Kajuri Kach, carrying off sixty camels and killing four men.

News did not reach Kajuri Kach until the following afternoon, when it was too late to cut off the band.

THE INTERNATIONAL CART COMPETITION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the International Cart Competition will commence its sitting at Calcutta on 13th November.

RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

Owing to the 26th Bombay Infantry being unfit for duty sanction has been accorded to the 5th Bombay Infantry, under orders for Neemuch, proceeding to Quetta to the relief of the 2nd Bombay Infantry, Neemuch continuing to be garrisoned by a wing from Nusseerabad and Indore and by three companies from Mhow.

GRANT FOR ASSAULT-AT-ARMS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

A grant of Rs. 6,000 towards the expenses for an assault-at-arms in the Bengal Presidency has been distributed as follows :—Allahabad, Rs. 310 ; Assam, Rs. 175 ; Bundelkhand, Rs. 330 ; Lahore, Rs. 765 ; Meerut, Rs. 465 ; Nerbudda, Rs. 185 ; Oudh, Rs. 560 ; Peshawar, Rs. 380 ; Presidency, Rs. 340 ; Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 740 ; Quetta, Rs. 390 ; Rawalpindi, Rs. 740 ; Rohilkund, Rs. 290 ; and Sirhind, Rs. 330.

SUPPLY OF REVOLVER AMMUNITION TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Government have approved of revolver ammunition being supplied to British Officers at the following rates :—Imported Webly revolver ammunition at Rs. 39-10 per thousand, and Enfield revolver ammunition, Rs. 37 per thousand.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERING BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The Indian Volunteering Bill will now be held over until the winter session of the Government, General Brackenbury introducing it at the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta.

THE 9TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

Enquiries are being made as to whether Lansdowne, where the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas is now stationed, would not be the best place for the 9th Bengal Infantry, recently converted into a khas Gurkha Battalion.

THE THAGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge resumed charge of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, on his return from England; Mr. McCracken, who had been officiating for him, proceeds on three months' leave to England next week, Mr. Clogstoun, from Ajmere, acting as head of the Special Branch connected with the Department.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BENGAL.

Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, now discharging duties of Surgeon to the Viceroy during Surgeon-Major Fenn's absence at Kabul, will not rejoin his administrative appointment with the frontier force, but will proceed to Calcutta next month to take up the post of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal. He will be succeeded on the frontier by Surgeon-Colonel Spencer, now Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District.

THE KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Kirkee Gymkhana meeting, held this afternoon, was a great success, General Blundell and a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present.

The first event, "Horse Jumping Competition," was won by Lieutenant Thomas on Kettledrum. Four competitors started.

Mrs. Vidal and Mr. Griffith won the second event, "Affinity Ball and Bucket Competition. Mrs. Lemesurier and Lieutenant Wellesley, second.

"The Chatti Race," the third event, was won by Mr. Bayley. The competitors rode a certain distance, picked up a chatti with a stick, and jumped two hurdles. Captain Upperton was second.

"The Thread and Needle Race" was won by Miss Mackenzie.

"Five Furlongs Pony Race" was won by Mr. Bayley's Cherub, Mr. Badcock's Acorn being second, and the Hon'ble Vereker's Grit third. Six started. Lieutenant Hildebrand who rode Captain Russell's Donner fell early in the race owing to his saddle-girth breaking, sustaining no serious injurious.

Lieut. Bayley acted as secretary for Captain Johnson and discharged his duties most efficiently.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Oct. 26.

Trikumlal Mangalji, examined for the prosecution, gave evidence similar to Kirpashanker, and identified some of the Mussalmans who went by the Dehotsarg Road, and went up the *agashi*.

Belal Rahim, a Negro sepoy, examined, gave evidence in support of Trikumlal, but said the Hindus were flinging stones from the *agashi*.

Sukhdev Ramnath, Jamadar at Dehotsarg, examined for the prosecution, said that twenty policemen with two officers were stationed near Wav, in single file, across Dehotsarg Road. He remonstrated with the Mussalmans, but in vain. His people were beaten with sticks and stones and driven back. The Mussalmans broke the walls and threw stones and broke trees. The Mussalmans threw stones on the *chapri*. One bawa ran away. He identified Valandmia and Ajummia amongst these. Brahmanand and a goldsmith were killed by blows from sticks. He saw people climbing up the roof of the *chapri*. He identified some persons who struck the bawas and the goldsmith, and those who broke the police file. He heard noise of shreiking in Bhuria Bawa's mundir. His guard-house was burnt with some articles belonging to him and his men.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

Mail steamer Bengal from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Australia arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi) on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 7 p.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar on Monday, the 23th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 25th instant, and the same Company's steamer Manilla left Aden for Bombay on the same day at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1/8
Bar Silver	33 13/16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES—SECOND ROUND.

The game yesterday evening was between the Rovers, the winners of the first day, and the Welsh, the winners of the second day. The following were the teams :—

Rovers.		Welsh Regiment.
H Watson	Goal	Pte Jones
L G McFarlane J Langton	Backs	„ Goodall „ Harris
T DeG Derry (capt) A R Sharp C Brown	Half-backs	„ Edwards „ Franks „ Dalbier
P F Levick A Simpson H J Eastwood J Allan A Brown	Forwards.	„ Vigirs (capt) „ Jones „ Shipston „ Morgan „ Stafford

Referee—Mr. F. W. Shaw.

The success which attended the Rovers in their strife with the Volunteer Artillery on Monday, forsook them in their encounter yesterday evening with the Welsh Regiment. In the first half, the superior combination of the military told on the Rovers, and the game remained for most of the time in the "Star" country. The Welsh forwards broke through their lighter opponents, and before the Referee's whistle piped half-time, the military had scored four goals to *nil*. Levick was unfortunately injured in this half, his knee being turned, and although he strove pluckily to play on, he had eventually to retire. A penalty kick given in favour of the Rovers, almost resulted in a goal for them, but Jones, the Welsh goal-keep, fisted the ball out. Game :

Welsh	4 goals.
Rovers	*nil*.

Second Half : The Rovers who had up to this time offered very little resistance, woke up and bore down on the Welsh stronghold, and placed it repeatedly in danger. But the Welsh half-backs, Goodall and Harris, warded off the repeated attacks. Allan and Sharp pounced on the ball again, and passing it to Simpson, who centred it to Eastwood, the ball was rushed through the Rovers, securing a hard-fought goal. The Welsh gathered together and by excellent combinations and accurate passing notched a fifth goal. The Rovers played pluckily through the remainder of the game, but the Welsh bore down on them and warded off their repeated attacks. When the Referee announced the cessation of hostilities the score stood at:—

Welsh	5 goals.
Rovers	1 „

The game this evening will be between the Lancashire Fusiliers and the North Lancashire, the winners of Wednesday evening's game.

The detection of particular pathogenic bacteria in water in the presence of numerous harmless water forms, involves the use of special methods requiring much care and skill in their application. Koch (*Zeitschrift fur Hygiene*, Vol. xiv. 1893) recently recommended for the isolation of the cholera organism in water the addition of one per cent. of peptone and one per cent. of common salt to 200 c.c. of the water under examination. The latter ingredient is added on account of Dunham's discovery that the cholera bacilli multiply very rapidly when more salt than usual is added to the culture material. The treated water is then incubated at 37 deg.C. for periods of ten, fifteen, and twenty hours and agar-plates poured at these several intervals, whilst a careful microscopic examination is made of the surface of the liquid. Any colonies resembling those of the cholera organism are insolated from the agar-plates, and are further tested for the indol reaction, as well as for the pathogenic action on guinea-pigs. Koch states that by means of this method he was able to identify the cholera bacillus in a number of waters submitted to him during the recent cholera epidemic in Germany.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a scene at the Mixed Court at Shanghai on the 19th ultimo when a desperate convict was before the Magistrate for sentence for breaking out of his cell and escaping. This criminal had previously gouged out the eye of another prisoner. When he was taken in front of the Magistrate, he broke from the policemen and, though handcuffed, threw peach stones at Mr. Tsai. He then seized hold of the rail round the magisterial table and smashed it, at the same time breaking with his foot the board in front of the table. The Magistrate was naturally very angry at such treatment and ordered him "a few hundred" blows, which were instantly administered. The prisoner was then sentenced to imprisonment for life, the Magistrate remarking that had such a dangerous character been in the city, his ankle bones would have been broken to prevent his escaping in future.

Level-crossing gates are among the most numerous causes of railway accidents in India. It sometimes happens that a gate-keeper, after having opened one gate, has no time to run along the line to open the other, with the result that the train dashes against the unopened gate, and the keeper is possibly killed or injured. To avoid such accidents, Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer at Saharanpur, has invented a countrivance by which, when the keeper of level-crossing gates opens one gate, the opposite one flies open automatically. The contrivance consists of a simple arrangement of bell cranks attached to the heel posts of the gates, which are connected together by rods of gas-pipe. Mr. Reilly's invention has proved successful in the north, and he has taken out a patent for it. The contrivance is now being adopted by several railways, and will probably soon be introduced on the South Indian Railway. It is said that these gates will not cost more than Rs. 260 for fixing and working at a level-crossing, and that they are of an extremely simple design, which will not fail of operation in the hands of an ordinary cooly.

As regards the dislocation of mail and passenger traffic which has been produced since the commencement of this month at the Saharanpur and Umballa junctions by the acceleration of the East India mail trains unaccompanied by any corresponding changes in the time-tables of the two Government Railways that come into connection with this service, a local paper understands that the position is this. At the Conference held at Umballa last week Colonels Boughey and Brackenbury, representing the North-Western and Oudh and Robilkhand, respectively, did not see their way to accepting *en bloc* the proposals laid before the meeting by Mr. P. Sheridan on behalf of the Post Office ; but they were ready to make concessions that would remedy the worst features of the present situation. Therefore so soon as the orders of Government upon the Conference are received we may look for changes that will bring the arrangements of the two State railways concerned into harmony with the requirements of the public.

From the 14th to the 20th instant, 5 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 17 Native Christians 269 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 330 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 333. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 120 from fevers, 36 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 38·3 per 1,000 per annum.

Colonel Bruce, Commanding the 4th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating Political Agent at Gilgit during Colonel Durand's absence. The pay of the appointment has been raised to Rs. 2,000 per month temporarily. Colonel Bruce has already for his post, travelling by the Khagan Valley route.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the proposal made by the local Military authorities that men of the 29th M. I., which was recently disbanded, who having been offered their discharge or transfer to other regiments, have refused both and joined the Active Reserve, may, on their electing to rejoin the Colours hereafter, be allowed to reckon former service in their disbanded regiment towards pension and good conduct pay, provided the gratuity received by them is refunded in full. The gratuity will be recovered by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of their pay, including good conduct pay.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is back again in Paris, where she is amusing the natives with an account of her last exploit. On returning home from her starring tour she stopped two days at Rio to see the bombardment. At first she saw it only at sea, but as that did not satisfy her curiosity, she resolved to go ashore. But how to get these, orders having been given not to allow anybody to land ? The fair artist, however, was not to be baulked. She sent her card to the French admiral, who, after warning her of the danger, but in vain, gallantly providedd her with a boat and two or three sailors, who rowed her ashore. "Alas !" she says, "how profound was my deception ! I had revelled in the prospect of experiencing all the sensations of a besieged and bombarded town, and I found it quite tranquil. The people went about their affairs as if nothing unusual was going on. Perfectly serene they repaired to the shore to see the firing, just as if they were at the play, and the harmless manner in which the shells were fired kept up the illusion. It was a bitter disappointment to me, and I returned to my steamer in despair of seeng anything worth seeing in the socalled besieged town." She adds that she counted two hundred shots, not one of which did any harm, and she concluded therefrom that the bombardment was only a make-believe.

A correspondent, who met Bismarck at Kissingen, writes to us that the Prince has now, what he never had before, an absolute master, and a very strict one, in Dr. Schweninger. The doctor, who has a large practice in Berlin, divides his time between his patients there and Bismarck, staying alternately a few days at the German capital and a few days at Kissingen. During his absence Dr. Chrysander takes charge of the Prince. It is related of Dr. Schweninger that many years ago, the first time Bismarck went to consult him, he asked his new patient so many questions that the Iron Chancellor, who was not accustomed to be cross-questioned in this fashion, got impatient, and said "he came to be cured and not catechised." "Oh," replied Dr. Schweninger, coolly, "then you had better go to a veterinary surgeon ; he's the only doctor I know of who cures his patients without asking them any questions."

Assuming that the comma bacillus is really the cholera germ, the experiments made by Professor Uffelmann have a certain amount of interest ; but his conclusions do not point to any practical remedy. He finds that the life of the comma bacillus may be prolonged in a medium which does not readily dry even at a low temperature, but temperatures approaching the freezing point are not destructive, and are really a more efficient preservative than what is called "slime." It is asserted that temperatures about freezing point destroy microbes which are antagonistic to the cholera bacillus, while leaving that practically in full vigour. It has often been pointed out that ice itself may contain germs or microbes quite as capable of causing disease as the foulest water.

Two German physicians have arrived at the conclusion, independently of one another, that in many cases where persons have fallen victims to lightning, had artificial means of resuscitation to life been brought to bear on their behalf, the majority of these lives would have been saved. For the doctors contend that being struck by lightning is not necessarily fatal, in spite of appearances to the contrary. The means to restore life in this instance being the same as those which are employed to the bodies of persons rescued from drowning, and the promulators of this new theory, whilst they point out the wide difference between the causes of the apparent suspension of life in each case, yet assert that both yield alike to the same restorative methods.

President Carnot, has been singularly ill-requited for a generous action. It will be remembered that in 1889 a man named Perrin fired a revolver at the President, fortunately only with blank cartridge, as the latter was leaving the Elysee to proceed to Versailles on the occasion of the centenary of the opening of the famous States General. Perrin was arrested, tried for his offence, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. As he was the father of a family, M. Carnot took pity on him, and immediately on his release gave him an appointment in the Octroi or Town Dues Service of Crepy-en-Valois. Recently it was discovered that Perrin's accounts were irregularly kept and it turned out on inspection that he has for a long time past been misappropriating public money and making false entries in the books to conceal the fact. The judge of the Assize Court of the Department of the Oise has sentenced him to the maximum penalty, two years' imprisonment.

The harmony of the proceedings at that remarkable assemblage "The World's Parliament of Religions," in Chicago, at which our thousand persons were present, was slightly disturbed by the speech of Mr. Harai, a Japanese Buddhist priest, who, after sarcastically thanking his American hearers for their kindness in sending missionaries to Japan, confessed that his countrymen felt at times "rather perplexed" by certain divergencies which they had observed between Christian doctrine and practice. Foremost among the grievances enumerated was the treaty wrung out of Japan when she was "yet in her youth," under which legal cases are decided by foreign authorities, always, as Mr. Harai said, "unfavourably to us." A few months ago the School Board in San Francisco enacted a regulation that no Japanese should be allowed to enter the public school there. Last year the Japanese were driven out wholesale from one of the Territories of the United States of America ; and business men in San Francisco were compelled by some union not to employ Japanese assistants or labourers. Then there are some in the same city who go in processions hoisting lanterns marked "Jap must go." Moreover, the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands are deprived of their suffrage ; and even in Japan some Western people erect before the entrance of their houses a special post upon which is the notice, "No Japanese is allowed to enter here." "When we are in such a situation," continued the Japanese Buddhist priest, "is it unreasonable—notwithstanding the kindness of the Western nations, from one point of view, who send their missionaries to us—for us intelligent heathen to be embarrassed and hesitate to swallow the sweet and warm liquid of the leaven of Christianity ?"

An interesting history attaches to Ye Old White Harte in Hull, which is to be brought to the hammer, During the Civil War, Sir John Hotham occupied these premises by virtue of his official position as military Governor of Hull, and during his residence the famous Council of War was held in the Oak-room at which it was resolved to refuse King Charles admission to the town. The building is at least four hundred years old, and as it is situated between two of the leading thoroughfares in the famous seaport town, Silver-street, and Bowlalley-lane, it is a constant source of attraction to visitors. Some of its carved oak is considered to be the finest in the Kingdom.

An amusing case of "Kleptomania in the Consulting Room" is related by a correspondent of "The Lancet." Some days ago, in Palermo, a well-dressed, pleasant-mannered young man who was ushered into the presence of one of the leading specialists in mental disease, explained that his "dear wife" had during the few months since their marriage developed an incorrigible habit of kleptomania. After listening to the distressing details, the doctor requested the visitor to bring the patient. During the interview she conducted herself like a highbred woman of the world, except for the unfortunate failing she laboured under—pocketing articles of value when she thought she was unobserved. Amongst these was a photograph framed in brilliants, and a statuette in gold. The doctor also remarked that just at the moment of bidding him good-day, the sufferer relieved him of a valuable cravat-pin. "You see yourself," groaned the unhappy husband, in an aside, "how possessed she is with the thieving instinct. Oh, my poor unfortunate wife. I will bring you back all the missing articles to-morrow at any hour you may appoint, when you will kindly give me your opinion on the case, and advise me what to do." "To-morrow" came, but the "well-dressed, pleasant-mannered young man" and his afflicted wife have been seen no more.

The recent decree of the French Government forbidding the acceptance of foreign bronze coins in public offices is having the effect of driving English and other pence and halfpence out of circulation. They are now refused on the Paris penny steamboats, in the omnibuses, at railway stations, and in many business houses. As the English penny is the 240th of a pound, whereas there are about 251 French pence to the equivalent in French money of the English sovereign, the margin of 11d. in the pound should surely be sufficient to pay the cost of re-exporting to this country any considerable quantity that might get into circulation ; but it is otherwise with Italian and other coins of small denomination. It is noted as a curious fact that while the the Paris Post Offices, as Government institutions, decline to take foreign money, a large proportion of the change one receives at them consists of the very pieces that are thus tabooed. It is thought that the local postmasters buy up the discredited coins at a cheap rate, and thus get rid of them at a profit.

A pamphlet which deserves some attention has just appeared in Brunswick, says a Berlin correspondent, on the question of the succession to the Brunswick Throne. It is pointed out in it that the present state of affairs under the regency of Prince Albert cannot last. Prince Bismarck once wished for the introduction of a law, according to which all the Princes who possessed the right of succession should be educated in Germany. It may be remembered that for similar reasons Prince Alfred of Edinburgh was educated in Coburg. The pamphlet demands that the Duke of Cumberland, who has the right of succession in Brunswick, and whose son comes of age in five years, should declare whether he is willing to send his son to Brunswick and to have him educated there. Otherwise the open question of the Brunswick succession must be settled by the Diet of Brunswick either electing another Duke, or by the country becoming a so-called Reichsland, like Alsace-Lorraine.

Kossuth has written a letter to a lady in Budapest, who, when the Honved monument was unveiled, induced the women of Hungary to deposit a gigantic bronze laurel wreath upon it, and then sent Kossuth a copy of it in plaster. Our Vienna correspondent says : Kossuth begins by saying that age weighs heavily upon him, that though his hands do not tremble he is nearly blind and cannot read manuscript nor printed matter, and yet has just finished a book because he owed it to his publishers and to his people. It is the third volume of his memoirs. After speaking of the Hungarian woman's mission in political life as filling him with enthusiasm, he refers to the Honved monument, and to the fact that the Hungarian Government was not represented at the unveiling. The Austrian papers only publish fragments of the letter, for fear of offending against the Press Laws, but a correspondent in Budapest has communicated to me the following interesting passage : "The King refuses to identify himself with the Hungarian people, and the result is that friction between the monarch and the people is inevitable, which will certainly damage the dynasty. One constantly forgets in Vienna to consider the feelings of the Hungarian people and all that it considers sacred, though it is loyal at heart, and thus its opposition is called out. How many hearts might the Austrian dynasty win among the Hungarian people if it would identify itself with its national way of thinking and feeling ! What blessings might not be brought about in consequence ! Instead of that it was imagined in Vienna that one could rely upon armed force, even where the Hungarian nation is concerned. Now this contrast of feelings and opinion may some day be badly avenged in an hour of crises, when the fate of the country no longer depends upon the dynasty, but upon the people." Kossuth concludes by censuring the Premier, Dr. Wekerle, severely for having allowed the two speeches of the Emperor at Boroszebes and Guns.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES FOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

An interesting meeting was held at Thana, on Monday afternoon last, to witness the distribution of prizes to members of the Thana police for their proficiency at the annual competition. The ceremony took place on the *maidan*, where a large *shamiana* had been erected for the purpose. Among those present were Mr. Aston, the District Judge, Mrs. Aston, some of the European officials, the Municipal Commissioners, and leading citizens of the town, as well as Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Mrs. Aston had kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, Superintendent of Police, opened the proceedings by addressing the meeting, and, in doing so, gave a brief history of the introduction of competitive rifle-shooting in Thana and other districts within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency. The police were established at Thana in the year 1867, there being two branches, namely, the armed and the unarmed police. The armed police were not well versed in the art of shooting, and it was in the year 1880 that several complaints having been received by Government from the different superintendents of police, they deemed it advisable to offer prizes to those who proved to be expert marksmen in rifle-shooting. Since that time Government granted every year a sum of Rs. 70 to be distributed as prizes to the men of the police, who scored the largest number of points in rifle-shooting. The competition lay in the first instance among the police employed in their own zilla, and then among those of the entire Presidency. Those who scored the largest number of points secured the marksman's badge, which he was entitled to wear. When he (Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw) assumed charge of the police in the year 1885, there were only fifteen "marksmen," but the number increased to twenty-one the next year, and there were at present ninety marksmen, some of whom had been able to secure prizes even at the Presidency competition. As far as rifle-shooting was concerned, the Thana police stood second to none, one of the men having scored thirty-nine out of a possible forty points. Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw recounted the services rendered by the Thana police, particularly their adventures extending over a period of four or five months in unearthing and arresting a gang of dacoits, who were a source of great danger and trouble to the Poona and Thana districts. Scarcely were the men free from these troubles, than, they were called upon to assist the Bombay police, at the time of the recent riots, and they readily and cheerfully turned out, and did their duty to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, subsisting for two days on nothing more substantial than parched grain. He (Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw) received on the occasion of the riots a telegram, at about midnight, to send a detachment to Bombay of the armed police, and on his causing the bugle to be sounded the men promptly turned out in a body. He asked that those who were willing to go to Bombay on duty should step forward, and to his most agreeable surprise the whole body of police expressed their desire to be sent to Bombay, but as only forty men were asked for, he selected that number and sent them forthwith to the scene of the riots. The men gave a good account of themselves, and Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, himself told him that they served loyally under his orders. He (Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw) took that opportunity to thank Mr. Vincent, under whom he had the pleasure and privilege to serve for a number of years, and who during the long time that he had served under him, had treated him with kindness and condescension. In conclusion, Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw thanked Mrs. Aston and the whole assembly for their kind presence on the occasion.

Mr. Dhunjeeshaw then left the *shamiana*, and going to his men, about 200 in number, who had been drawn up in order on the *maidan*, addressed them in very encouraging words to go onward and improve themselves in the practice of shooting.

Mr. Vincent expressed his great satisfaction at the progress the Thana policemen had made in the art of shooting, and complimented them in handsome terms upon their appearance and soldier-like bearing.

Mrs. Aston then distributed prizes to fifteen men, who had been found proficient in marksmanship. The highest prize was of Rs. 27.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers among the guests.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, W. C. Hughes, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Pranjivandas Culliandass, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE PROPOSED GARDENS AT APOLLO BUNDER.

The Corporation considered a letter, dated 27th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding correspondence between himself and the Port Trust, with reference to the plot of ground at the Apollo Bunder, on which Messrs. Green and Co.'s Refreshment Room stands, which the Port Trustees are prepared to sell to the Municipality, as the site of a public garden, for Rs. 1,12,000. A report of the result of the discussion on this subject will be found in another column.

MESSRS. WALSH LOVETT AND CO.'S CLAIMS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the following resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 13th September, was recorded : "That letter No. 12,107, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their resolution, relating to the acceptance by Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co., of Rs. 11,000, in full satisfaction of all their claims.

A CONTRACTOR ASKING FOR COMPENSATION.

Consideration of the petition, dated September last, from Mr. Ramjanbhai Babanbhai, requesting that some allowance or compensation be allowed to him in connection with his contract for the supply of bullocks and drivers was postponed until the next monthly meeting.

ALLEGED DUST-BIN NUISANCE.

The next business before the Corporation was the memorandum, dated 28th ultimo, from Messrs. Govind Gopal Karmarkar, B. E. Bidi, and other residents of Jagannath Chawl, Fanaswady, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Health Officer, requesting that the alleged nuisance caused by a dust-bin at the entrance of the chawl might be remedied.

Mr. George Cotton moved that the memorandum be referred to the Commissioner for disposal and the applicants be informed accordingly.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha observed that the nuisance complained of was a public scandal, and a disgrace to the city. If people complained of nuisance from dust-bins the Health Department were known to harass and annoy them by calling upon them to clean their drains or do some thing or another by way of putting them to unnecessary trouble and expense.

Mr. Kur agreed with Mr. Wacha and remarked that dust-bins were not kept in places where they would not be a source of danger to public health.

The proposition was then carried.

"OUTRAGEOUSLY UNGRAMMATICAL."

In the absence of Dr. Bhalchandra, who had given notice of his intention to move : "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation, within a reasonable period, a report on the formation, utility, and probable initial and maintenance cost of a Museum of the Models of Sanitary Appliances for Bombay, in connection with the Municipal Building," Dr. Katrak moved the proposition.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the wording of the proposition was so outrageously ungrammatical that it had better be referred back to Dr. Bhalchandra. (Laughter.)

The proposition being put to the meeting, was rejected, two votes being recorded in favour and eleven against it.

LIGHTING THE TOP OF THE MUNICIPAL TOWER.

In accordance with a notice Dr. Katrak proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to estimate the cost of lighting with electricity the top of the tower of the New Municipal Office, and that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction such an outlay as may be recommended by the Standing Committee."

As no member seconded it the motion fell through.

This terminated the business before the meeting.

The Madras Government has decided to apply to the Secretary of State for a special officer, with Kensington qualifications, to succeed Mr. E. P. Havell as Superintendent of the School of Arts.

THE PROPOSED APOLLO BUNDER GARDENS.

THE SCHEME REJECTED.

The consideration of the proposal contained in a letter of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation advocating the purchase of that historic spot on which the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms now stand, for the purpose of turning the site into a public garden, came on for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation. Although the proposal had created considerable interest in European circles, and many viewed with apprehension the removal of the building standing on the best known spot in India, the attendance of members at yesterday's meeting was unusually small, and much time was wasted in waiting for a quorum. The necessary twenty members eventually put in an appearance, the European element being represented by the President (Dr. Blaney), Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. G. Cotton, and Mr. G. Lund. The following correspondence was circulated amongst the members :—

Mr. Acworth wrote : I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Corporation, correspondence which has passed between myself and the Port Trust with reference to the plot of ground at the Apollo Bunder, on which Messrs. Green and Co.'s refreshment room stands, together with a tracing showing in red colour the land referred to. It seems to me that it would be a great pity to allow this bit of land to be built over, which is its inevitable destiny, unless the Municipality interfere, and I, therefore, asked the Port Trust whether they would part with it at a specially low rate for the purposes of a public garden. This they agree to do at a price which does not more than cover the capital cost, together with that of removing the refreshment room buildings which belong to the Port Trust. The sum asked on this basis is Rs. 1,12,000, which for 4,620 square yards of land works out to slightly over Rs. 24 a square yard (Rs. 24-3-10). The Port Trust are demanding for adjacent building sites, rents which work out to Rs. 44 to Rs. 47 a yard so that the offer is pecuniarily a very favourable one. The locality in question, besides being the chief landing place on arrival in Bombay, is one of the principal places of evening resort, and I trust the Corporation will agree with me that it ought to be preserved as an open space. Proposals for laying it out will be submitted if the Corporation approve the idea of acquiring it. It will not be available for use by the Municipality before 31st December, 1894, but an early decision is necessary, as proposals for building on it are before the Port Trustees.

To the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. Sir,—I have the honor to enquire upon what terms the Port Trust would convey to the Municipality the land belonging to them at the Apollo Bunder, around and occupied by Mr. Green's Refreshment Rooms. I should also be glad to know what area of ground in that locality, and belonging to the Port Trust, they would be willing to part with on other than their usual terms for building sites, with the object of enabling the Municipality to construct a public garden, for which the situation is peculiarly suitable. I need scarcely say that the land would be required in absolute possession, that is to say, to be sold outright, and not merely let on lease.—I have, &c., H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

To the Municipal Commissioner. Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 2362, dated 4th May last, I am directed to state that the Trustees entirely concur in the desirability of the suggestion to convert the refreshment room plot into a public garden or open space, which would be an important public improvement, and that, in consideration thereof, they would be willing, with the sanction of Government, to agree to its transfer to the Municipality, to be used for that purpose at a price representing not its market value, but its capital cost on which the trade is now paying interest *plus* the cost of removing the refreshment rooms to an adjoining site, and that these amounts aggregate Rs. 1,12,000. (2.) The site would not be available until the expiry of the present lease, *viz*., 31st December, 1894 ; but an early decision is necessary, as proposals for building on it are before the Trustees. (3.) I am to add that the Trustees are not prepared to make over any other land in that locality except at its full market value.—I have, &c., F. G. Dumayne, Secretary, Port Trust.

The President remarked that he had been astonished to receive a letter just as the meeting commenced on the subject, and asked the Corporation if they wished to hear it read. The members having signified their desire of hearing its contents the following letter was read:—

Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

To the Municipal Secretary,

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 13,005 of the 27th ultimo, concerning the purchase of a plot of ground from the Port Trustees, I have the honour to say that I am informed by the Secretary, Port Trust, that it measures 4,465 and not 4,620 square yards, a deduction having been made for the widening of Adam's Road, which was not shown on the plan first sent. He forwards another tracing, which I submit herewith. The price (Rs. 1,12,000) now therefore works out to Rs. 25·08 a square yard.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.—H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Mr. George Cotton was the first to speak on the question, and he considered that it was a matter which would bear a little consideration, and suggested that it was desirable to have some time to think over the matter. There were many reasons for and against the question, and considering the smallness of the number of members present he suggested that the matter be referred to a committee, so that it might be fought out and considered carefully, whilst members of the Corporation would have more time to come to a decision. In the first place, Mr. Cotton did not think it was quite fair that the Corporation should rush a question of this kind through with only twenty members present at the meeting.

Mr. Wacha : Is Mr. Cotton in order ?

Mr. Cotton answered Mr. Wacha and said that he was about to move that a committee be appointed to consider the question. He was about to say that such an important subject should not be rushed through at a small meeting. There was no hurry about the matter, and no harm would be done by careful consideration. On the face of it, the sum of one lakh and twelve thousand, was a large one, and he, for his own part, would not dream of paying the money for a garden at the Apollo Bunder. In the first place he did not think that a garden there would succeed, in the second he did not think that they wanted a garden, and in the third one lakh and twelve thousand rupees was far too much to pay for a garden, considering how crowded many other parts of the city were. Many members would, he had no doubt, ask why such an amount should be spent in obtaining this piece of ground at the Apollo Bunder, whilst so many crowded places existed in the city ? He quite admitted that there were such crowded places, and that the Corporation should endeavour, as far as possible, to open up the city, and he considered the Corporation would be acting wisely if they were to go in for a loan of twelve or fifteen lakhs for the purpose of opening up crowded parts of the city. He was convinced that every one would admit that the Apollo Bunder was overcrowded. He was not speaking of the people who went to the Bunder for enjoyment, and to get the benefit of the sea-breeze, but what he wished to show was that the Bunder was too small for a place of reception. They were frequently called upon to receive distinguished guests.

Mr. Wacha : Not often.

Mr. Cotton, continuing, remarked that as Bombay grows older the reception of distinguished guests would happen much oftener. They wanted distinguished visitors to come to the city, for they brought so much wealth into it. They ought to do everything to encourage wealth to come into the city.

Mr. Wacha : Will the Apollo Bunder bring us wealth ?

Mr. Cotton did not intend to say that it would, but what he did want to impress upon members was the fact that more room was wanted, and any member who had been present on the occasion of a reception could not help but admit that the greatest inconvenience arose from the limited space at the disposal of the crowds. For his own part he admitted that if they could make certain of getting the ground four or five years hence, or if some arrangement could be come to——

The President : I think you are going into arguments for the purchase of this piece of land, whilst your proposition is to refer the matter to a committee. Your speech ought to be brief.

Mr. Cotton, continuing, said he would confine himself to giving reasons for the appointment of a committee, but in doing so, he was bound to travel a little outside the four corners of his motion in order to give reasons why he thought the land should be acquired. He advocated that the matter

should go to a committee on the ground that it would give facilities for properly considering it. He did not say that the Municipality should pay one lakh and twelve thousand for the land, but suggested that the Port Trust should be asked to contribute a part of the cost. Their first consideration, however, should be to see how they could keep the piece of ground open. It was no argument to say that because other parts of the city were crowded, they should not take advantage of the opportunity to prevent the site in question being built upon. He therefore moved "That the following committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the question of the proposed sale to the Corporation of the site on which Messrs. Green's Refreshment Rooms at the Apollo Bunder stands:—The President, (Dr. Blaney), Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. Abdulla Kur, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. K. M. Shroff."

Mr. G. Lund seconded the motion.

A few moments elapsed, but no member supporting the motion, it was put by the President and lost, the proposer and seconder, and Mr. Hughes, only voting for it.

Mr. D. E. Wacha then moved without remark that the correspondence be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded, and twenty-six hands were held up in favour of the motion, whilst only two were against it. This terminated the incident.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

This case was resumed on Monday, the 23rd instant, before Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Eduljee Mody, Messrs. Goculdas Kahandass Parekh, Taleyarkhan, and Lalji Ruttonji appearing for the prosecution, and Lord Colin Campbell and D. M. Karaka, barristers-at-law, for the accused.

Maniprasad Durgaprasad, Vahiwatdar of Bhesan, examined by Mr. Parekh, said: I was Vahiwatdar of Patan formerly. I received orders from the Dewan Sahib for the immersion of tajias. I produce the original orders. I used to meet the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lalloobhoy, every day when he came to Patan. One morning Mr. Lalloobhoy told me to send for the head-man of the jamat, with a view to ascertain which way they wished to take their taboots and where they wished to immerse the same. I sent my peon to call the head-man of the jamat, and accordingly Valandmia came. I knew Valandmia. I asked him "Which way will you go, and where will you immerse your tajias"? He told me "The jamat has determined to immerse the taboots at Kharijal this time as the last year"; and he said "We will carry our tajias by the same way as before." I told him that the Dehotsarg Road was narrow and not good. Valandmia said he would consult the jamat, and give a reply. Valandmia did not return, but he sent Ajummia. I knew Ajummia. I told Ajummia that the jamat should arrange to take their tajias by the newly-constructed road; he said he would consult the jamat, and give a reply. I did not get reply from Ajummia or any other person. I know Ebrahim Gani. I went to Mr. Lalloobhoy's office, at 4 p.m., at the Kotha, on the tajia-day. Lalloobhoy, other police officers, and myself were sitting in the Police Court, where Ajummia came and asked us to make arrangements to pass the tajias out of the gate. The tajias were at this time near the first gate. I, with other police officers, accompanied by Ajummia went near the gate, and saw Valandmia. I told them to pass the tajias in a quiet and peaceable way. Valandmia said the tajia was large, and could not be passed from the gate. The Mahomedans said "Either pull down the gate, or dig up the newly-made road. I told them I could not pull down the gate without the order of the *sircar*. They said take out our tajias in any way possible. A Dafadar, named Murtaza, who was there said to the Mahomedans that in Junagadh, the tajias are higher than the gates, and that the different parts are taken out and the tajiahs passed, and he also said that they should obey the orders of the Nabob and pass their tajias in a peaceable manner. The Mahomedans told Valandmia that since the authorities do not allow to pass our tajias let the tajias remain there, and let as return to our musjids. Habeb Tar, Valandmia, and Ajummia were standing together. I told them that in case any breach of the peace takes place the whole world will blame me, because the gate-way improvement was made in my time. Habib Tar said to Valandmia we must act in such a way that the Vahiwatdar might not be blamed. Valandmia told me that as much of the road be dug up as was necessary. I told them that the Mahomedans can dig the road, and I will supply the digging instruments. One Alli Shaika told me that if the order was given he would cause his men to dig the ground. Whereupon the ground was dug and the tajias passed. I then went to Dehotsarg Road in company with other police officers. I saw the police party under Mr. Vaz at the junction of the two roads, At that time, Ajummia and seven other Mahomedans were told that the new road was a better road, going straight to Kharijal, and that the Dewan had ordered them to take that road. Several Mahomedans then rushed past the Dehotsarg Road. I told one Ebrahim Bakhai to stop the Mahomedans till Valandmia turns up. Ebrahim Bakhai called out loudly to the Mahomedans to stop. In the meantime Valandmia and Ajummia with the tajias came there. The persons who went to the Dehotsarg numbered more than five hundred. They had all sticks, of all sorts and sizes, in their hand. I cannot say who went to Dehotsarg Road. The Kazi was with us all the time. Those who went by the Dehotsarg Road were Valandmia, Ismail Jumma, Habib Tar, Ismail Yakoob, and Ebraham Gani. The witness said he could not identify the others as he was engaged with the police offers, and because there were more than 500 persons. Almost all the persons went by the Dehotsarg Road. All the police officers and sepoys went by the newly-made road in front in order to prevent them. Mia Shahed and Ajummia accompanied us. We went to Kharijal, and went into the compound of Bhuria Bawa. In the gallery of Bhuria Bawa some five or six bawas were seen, the Mahomedans were crying out that Hindus were throwing stones at them, and asked the other Mahomedans to beat them. I advised the Mahomedans who were near me not to act in that manner Some Mahomedans were seen climbing up the *agashi*. I did not see the way by which they climbed. The Mahomedans on the *agashi* were twenty in number. I saw the bawas beating the Mahomedans with sticks, and the Mahomedans were returning the blows. In a short time I ceased to see the bawas, from which I feared that the bawas might have been killed on account of the severe beating. I saw Ismail Juma on the parapet of the *agashi*. I did not see Ismail Juma afterwards. I cannot identify any other persons who were on the *agashi*. Outside the wada about 100 or 200 persons were standing. I know one of them, Mahomed Kalu. Ajummia and Valandmia were both with us. Then some Mahomedans came through the wada, and told me that it was not advisable for me to remain there as it was dangerous to be there. We thereupon went away about fifty paces. Mr. Vaz also came and said that he tried his utmost to stop the disturbance, but could not do so. I then sent one Sheriffmia to advise them to act in a peaceable manner. He went and returned, and said dont send us again, because the Mahomedans would not allow us to come back. Many Mahomedans were not seen near Dehotsarg, and therefore it was feared that their numbers may have increased at Bhimghat and Nursinghat. I then sent Sheriffmia and Sudderdin to the Dehotsarg Road where the Mahomedans were collected. They returned and said that he had given them Shera, Mahomed's oath, to disperse, and they have gone towards the village. I then went to the Amli Chowk, where three dead bodies and one wounded Brahmin were brought. In the meantime a Sowar, named Abdoo Rehman, reported that Dr. Manordass and others were murdered by the Mahomedans and thrown into the quarry-holes. The dead bodies were then placed in carts and removed to the dharamsalla. Next morning we were informed that the Mahomedans were in the musjid, called the Mia Sahib's Musjid. I do not know how long they remained there.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved, and further hearing was adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant J. B. S. Alderson, Probationer, Staff Corps, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, for two months.

Honorary-Lieutenant A. Heapy, Ordnance Department, is granted leave to await passage by troopship, sailing on the 16th November.

Captain C. I. Fry, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

The services of Lieutenant H. N. Roome, Indian Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 1st January, 1894.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 25.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·3

THURSDAY, October 26.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·4
10 a.m. ... ... 81·3
2 p.m. ... ... [illegible]
6 p.m. ... ... [illegible]

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE SEPOY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendant Grennan and Inspector Nelmes prosecuted Ragboo Pursad, a Police Sepoy No. 611 C, on a charge of wrongfully restraining a girl, named Radha, aged eleven years, on the 7th August last, under Section 341 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused. His Worship, in delivering his decision, said: The accused Raghoo Pursad, a police sepoy No. 611 C. is charged at the instance of his superior officer, Mr. E. H. Grennan, Police Superintendent, C Division, with the offence of wrongfully restraining a girl, named Radha, aged eleven years, on the 7th August, 1893, under Section 341 of the I.P.C. The facts of the case, as stated by the girl Radha, appear in her evidence, which is as follows:—"I am eleven years' old. I am married. My husband's name is Dhondia. I live with my mother in Peerkhan Lane. I know the accused. I know him since the day he seized me in a lane at Telly Molla, at about six o'clock in the morning. He took me from one lane to another. He asked me whether I was married. He asked me why I was living with my parents. I said that I intended to go to my husband after Divali. Accused then took me to a stable in Telly Molla and there he asked me certain questions. There were some people in the stable who told the accused not to keep me there. Soon after accused removed me from there to Grant Road where the tramway passes. Here my mother happened to come. Accused then inquired of my mother if I was her daughter. She said yes. Accused then asked my mother to whom did the pots which were with me belong. My mother replied that the pots belonged to her. I was allowed to go away with my mother after an hour. I took accused to one Krishna, who told him that he knew me well. Accused then removed me to a distance from Krishna's house. I then offered to take the accused to my parents. He refused to go with me. After this the accused took me to the stable. After my mother appeared, the accused allowed me to go with her. I did not see any other police sepoy at the time." In her cross-examination by the accused, Radha stated as follows:—"I did not see any other police sepoy come up to me and my mother when we were at the tramway line. When you first seized me, you simply asked as to whom the pots in my hands belonged. I don't know why you took me to the the stable." The second witness called on behalf of the prosecution is Bhana Dayal, a horse-keeper, employed in the stable to which Radha was taken, and he among other things, states as follows:—"I know the accused. He used to sleep in my master's stable. I saw the girl about four days ago in the stable. The accused had brought her there. I was standing near my horse in the stable when the accused came with the girl. The accused and the girl both sat on the vacant stall in the stable. I heard the accused ask the girl whether her parents were alive. He also asked her if she was married. Soon after the accused said to me that I had no business to stop there to listen, and that I should go away. Thereupon I left the stable and went out. The accused remained with the girl in the stable for about half an hour. While I was outside, I saw the accused and the girl come out. There were several people outside at the time. These people came up because the accused had brought the girl with him." In his cross-examination this witness states that he saw the accused go to the place where there was his bedding in the stable. The third witness is Syad Ameer Syad Hassan, a shopkeeper at Grant Road, who says among other things that on the day in question he saw a large crowd in front of his shop and he saw the accused and the complainant in his charge; the latter had a bundle in her arm. The fourth witness is Krishna Khandoo, who among other things states that the girl Radha came to his house with the accused and the latter asked him if he knew the girl. Accused said that if he satisfied him about the pots, he would let her go. The fifth witness examined for the prosecution is Radha's mother named Ganga, who says that whilst she was going with the last witness she met the accused and the girl at the Grant Road tramway line, and on her stating to the accused that the pots belonged to her, the accused allowed Radha to go away. The sixth and the last witness was one Tanoo Bhivji, Police Constable 117 C, who says "that on the 7th August last the accused, whilst on duty, made a report to him at about seven o'clock a.m. that he had seized a girl carrying a copper pot and a brass plate, and as soon as her mother appeared he let her go. In cross-examination by the accused this witness states as follows:—"I have known the accused for four or five years as a police sepoy. The accused has incurred Mr. Grenan's displeasure. I did not allow the girl to go away. The accused made the report to me about the matter before the townspeople complained to me. Witness Krishna Khandoo was there when the accused made his report to me." The accused on being examined states as follows:—That there has been a dispute between him and the Superintendent Mr. Grennan for some time past, and after citing certain instances of his displeasure, which fully appear in his statement, he says as follows:—"I arrested the girl at 6-30 in the morning and let her go after 15 minutes. I did not take the girl into the stable. I stopped her at the door. I went inside to get my clothes and other things. I placed the matter before the last witness and the girl as well. The girl did not take me to Krishna's house. I took the girl to the stable after I had seen the witness Krishna. I was on duty at the time I stopped the girl. For his defence the accused called one Bhava Rowji, who says that Bhana Dayal, the witness examined for the prosecution, lives in the same stable with him. That the accused used to sleep in the stable where he had his bedding. That he was in the stable when the girl was brought there. The girl had come there a little inside the door about two paces. The door was open. There were three or four persons present in the stable. The accused took his bedding, and he and the girl left. Bhana Dayal was there at the time. The accused did not order him to go out of the stable, nor did he hear the accused ask the girl any questions. The next witness called by the accused is Karimbhoy Bhanji, who keeps a firewood depot, opposite the stable, and he generally corroborates the first witness for the defence. The last witness examined was one Ramchandra, and he says that he saw the girl and the accused together on the road. That the accused went into the stable, took his bedding, and then went along the road with the girl. The accused took only a minute or two to go into and come out, of the stable. There can be no doubt upon the evidence adduced before the Court that the accused stopped the girl Radha on the day in question as she was carrying away certain utensils at an early hour in the morning. That he did so, as he entertained some suspicion, as to how she had come by those utensils. So far, as I can see, the accused did not act improperly, or illegally, in so doing. On the contrary, I consider, that he acted quite within the scope of his powers as a policeman on duty at that time, the offence being a cognizable offence. There is, however, a certain portion of the evidence in which the girl Radha and the witness Bhana Dayal allege that whilst the former was in his custody, the accused asked her the questions, whether she was a married woman, and as to where she lived, whether with her parents, or her husband. With reference to this allegation the two witnesses contradict each other. The girl Radha says that the accused asked her these questions soon after he took her up. Then, again, she says that the accused asked her these questions when she was taken into the stable. Bhana Dayal, no doubt, appearently corroborates Radha by saying that the accused asked these questions in the stable; but he gives an exaggerated account by saying that the accused took his seat for half-an-hour with the girl Radha at a vacant stall in the stable, whereas the girl says nothing of that kind. Besides, there is no evidence to corroborate either of them on these points. Moreover, the evidence given on behalf of the accused, which evidence is in my opinion free from suspicion, completely disproves what they say. The probabilities arising from the evidence in this case, are also in favour of the defence. The accused is a married man, and has three or four children, and it is not likely that he would stop the girl during broad daylight, with the object of having some foul play with her, or that he would take her to a place where there was every probability of being detected. Besides, the accused has been in the police service for several years past, and it is not likely that he would lose sight of his position and prospects in his service. If the accused was guilty of remissness in the discharge of his duty in not having placed the girl before his superior officer (a fact which the accused denies) it is a departmental matter with which I cannot deal. On the whole, I consider this to be a case of mere suspicion against the accused who has incurred the displeasure of his superior officer, but as suspicion cannot supply the place of evidence, the accused is acquitted of the charge laid against him.

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BELGAUM NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Oct. 22.

Last week was devoted to farewell entertainments. The 76th Field Battery will leave Belgaum to-morrow and the Cheshires are also on the eve of departure, so that the "Vale, Vales" were said to the two at the same time. The General gave a very big fete to the children belonging to both Battery and European Infantry last Tuesday, at which Mrs. Hart acted as his most energetic aide-de-camp. Besides a tea, at which every kind of delicacy that commends itself to the juvenile mind, was to be had in superabundance, Sir George Wolseley had thoughtfully prepared, what seems to children, the greatest of all treats, a merry-go-round; and then when two huge bran pies invited the attention of the little folks, their cup of pleasure was indeed full. Races and games of sorts were freely indulged in throughout the afternoon, and the coins of the realm offered an incentive for enterprise in both the sexes. The Cheshire band played all its liveliest airs before saying good-bye, and added not a little to the pleasant entertainment to their kind host. The little ones sang some pretty glees, and wound up with very hearty cheering for "the General." A good number of grown-ups had been given the opportunity of seeing how happy the little ones were made. It made one wish for those "days of childhood"—which are very often, I think, overrated—to come over again, to see how intense was the pleasure felt by these little people in the various amusements provided for them. On Friday last a grand ball was given at the Club to the Gunners and Cheshires, at which over a hundred guests were present. When Belgaum rouses itself to the point of *doing* then it does, as few other stations of its size can do. No expense or trouble was spared to make every detail perfect. The committee of management—Surgeon-Major Greany, Captain Minchin, Mr. Holland, Captain Juxon Jones, and Mr. Enthoven—all worked hard to ensure success. On Captain Minchin, as honorary secretary of the Club, naturally fell the lion's share of labour, but no doubt he felt his reward when the result was seen. To Mr. MacGregor was entrusted the task of decorating the ball-room. The walls and pillars were draped with pale blue cloth, and the effects of bamboos placed against the pale blue background was very good indeed. A dais had been arranged at each end of the room, carpeted and furnished with suitable furniture, and brightened by an adjustment of mirrors. The words "Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind" were illuminated over each dais. Ample use was made in every room of the quantities of beautiful ferns and crotons, which flourish exceedingly in Belgaum. Mrs. Hart had very successfully superintended both the decorations of the supper-room, and that most important item, the supper itself. Mrs. Minchin did the table decorations most tastefully. The principal table, to seat twenty-eight, was a study in yellow, white, and brown. Yellow silk and white Indian muslin was laid down the whole length of the table, on which was placed miniature palms, silver lamps with yellow shades, and vases filled with alamanders and brown foliage. The five other tables were decorated in blue and white. Mrs. Charles arranged the drawing-room in a charming manner. Here Indian hanging standard lamps, and a profusion of plants combined, made a most effective whole. The verandahs and "sitting-outs" were the work of Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Davidson. The "dim religious light" of the red Japanese lanterns just gave a relief from gloom, and added not a little to the picturesque arrangements. The floor was excellent. In fact the Belgaum Club has reason to be proud of its dancing room. A better floor I do not think can be had anywhere. The Band of the 7th played a very good programme, and by the way the popular barn-door was very well danced. At supper Mr. Nugent, in a brief speech, proposed the health of the departing corps, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and much singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Colonel Sheringham, 1st Cheshire, and Captain Hibbert, 76th Field Battery, responded on behalf of their respective corps. The dance broke up about 2-30 a.m. I should fancy the excellence of the champagne had ensured an immunity from headache, for veritably there was not a headache in the whole supply. I see Poona triumphing in the advent of its cold weather. Since last Tuesday there is a regular Christmas (Indian Hill Station Christmas) feel in the air—cold, and crisp and clear. Every sign of rain has disappeared.

STREET-WATERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While perusing your Municipal Corporation report the other day, I happened to go through that portion which treated of the subject of street-watering by rain or sea water. The city fathers, while discussing the report of their Executive Engineer, seemed to have looked at the subject from a public comfort point of view only. During the dry season, watering of streets, no doubt, puts down all street dust, which would otherwise prove a source of great nuisance and discomfort. I hold dust and disease as synonymous terms. Those who have studied the former, both chemically and microscopically, know full well what it is made of. It gives to air all its floating matter, which reveals under a microscope myriads of mineral, animal, and vegetable particles, driven from all sources. Tested chemically, it gives all the tests of sewage. In nutrient media, splendid cultivations of disease producing germs can be reared.

Street dust, therefore, is a nuisance of the worst type, which ought to be removed bodily out of towns to as great an extent as possible. I have found it to possess great fertilizing properties. But against all teachings of sanitary science, it has been intermittently watered, thereby increasing the humidity of the atmosphere, promoting decomposition of organic matter, giving rise to marsh-miasm, and fertilising the disease germ-cells. Your Municipality seems to be bent upon prolonging this disease-producing process, by taking advantage of the water-holding properties in sea-salts! They want to keep their streets always moist if they possibly can by sprinkling them with sea-water. I know scraping and brushing of streets is carried on in some quarters, but not to any very appreciable extent. I believe it is done more with the object of preserving the varnish glaze of *saheb and shett loks'* vehicles, than for any sanitary benefit. One will therefore naturally ask what is then to be done to prevent, rather to minimise, this dust nuisance? I certainly do not entirely belong to that school of sanitarium who say, "Better have the *well-dried innocuous dust* of the roads swept up and collected by sweepers, than fertilize the organic germ-cells of disease by systematic watering." I would rather say, from my own experience, sprinkle the roads lightly by water-carts, or better still from, bhisty's *mussuck*. Certainly not by hydrants and water-pipers as in Calcutta, as by this process the roads are overwatered and become slushy and slippery a little before business hours, and then pass a roller brush which will collect all dust in a partially moist state without sending it up in the air, which should be at once carted out of the town with the street rubbish.

This brings us to the subject of road-making in Bombay. The wear and tear of the road metal consequent on heavy traffic, with the *gadu* (sand) used for packing the roads, is principally responsible for all the heavy dust of the Bombay streets, besides droppings of animals, human excrements, &c. I believe the time has come when you should have something better than macadamised roads in Bombay, which is the *urbs prima in Indis*. We have lately heard of wood, from the Himalayas and Burma, carried for the pavement of American cities. Sanitarily speaking wood is inferior to asphalt for pavement of streets. Experience has shown that, asphalt pavements do not remain sufficiently hard in hot India. The choice then naturally falls upon wood. Hard wood blocks coated with coal-tar, set vertically, will, I believe, give a cheaper and sufficiently hard pavement for all traffic, free from much dust and noise and less tiresome to horses, than roads made with the hard basaltic metal used at present. Wood pavements will need no sprinkling, thereby effecting a large saving to the Municipality. Light brushing will keep the roads and the atmosphere free from dust, and there will be no humidity and exhalations of *miasmata* to poison the people.

Will some gentlemen of the engineering faculty, well acquainted with road-making devote their earnest attention to this subject, and induce your city fathers, through your columns, to give a fair trial to wood pavement in Bombay?—Yours, &c.,

Baroda. K. V. DHURANDHAR.

BOMBAY REVOLVER CLUB.

The following is the programme for to-morrow, (Saturday), all matches are unlimited entry matches:—

Match I.—Six shots, right hand single, (a) open to British Officers, (b) open to British Warrant Officers and Sergts., 1st. Prize—Rs. 10. Presented by Major King, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, (c) open to Native Officers and Havildars.

Match II.—Six shots, left hand single, (a) (b) (c) same as above.

Match III.—Moving Target. Time one minute, (a) (b) (c) same as above.

Pool.—One Anna per shot. Government Ammunition on the range, eight annas per packet.

THE OCTOBER REVIEWS.

THE SESSION.

The *National Review's* anonymous retrospect of "The Session," in its personal aspects, contains admirably sound criticism, excellently well put. The following remarks on the Prime Minister, full of praise as they are for some of the qualities which he has shown, will not seem to candid observers too favourable:—

"The intellectual qualities which Mr. Gladstone has displayed could not be better described than they were in Mr. Balfour's graceful speech on Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to the guillotine resolution on report. If his speeches in Committee were often irrelevant, they were never uninteresting. If their arguments were sometimes weak, the adroitness of the speaker, and the animation and gestures of the orator were always admirable. Once or twice when he yielded to an amendment which he had at first resisted, he executed his retreat in such a way as to make his followers think he was leading them to victory. Of other qualities exhibited by Mr. Gladstone during this time, his unflagging interest as a listener, and his general courtesy to individuals, should be noted. It is true that sometimes, and sometimes quite unaccountably, this courtesy left him, and he would pour out a strange flood of angry sarcasm upon an astonished, and, in reality, inoffensive speaker."

"We cannot in honesty," says the writer, "declare him to be a great leader of the House of Commons, but we must admit his pre-eminence as a party leader."

Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on the Church in Wales is pronounced by "M.P." (for so the article is signed) his one successful speech in the House of Commons. Of Mr. Balfour the writer says:—

"He has lately made speeches full of playful humour; and then his manner has been unconstrained, and his voice has freed itself from the rather artificial and monotonous intonation that detracts from the charm of his more ambitious speeches. As a debater, and as a quick critic of clauses, of amendments, and of Ministerial arguments, he has been excellent; and he has shown shrewdness and alertness in his ready appreciation of the scope and bearing of Ministerial announcements of policy, or of the course of business in the House. Beyond these great intellectual and rhetorical gifts, Mr. Balfour has given new proofs this session of statesmanship, of prevision, and of self-control."

It is interesting and encouraging to learn from "M. P." that "the Speaker has given it as his opinion that he has never heard so many good maiden speeches as were made this session."

Sir George Baden-Powell writes on the "barren labours" of the session, a topic on which it is possible to enlarge almost *ad infinitum*.

LABOUR TROUBLES AND THEIR CURE.

There are articles in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Arnold White and Lady Dilke respectively on "The Unemployed" and "The Industrial Position of Women." Mr. White's paper is more fruitful of epigrammatic utterances than of striking suggestions. In a general way most people will agree with him. It is quite true for example, that "to be unemployed is now as distinctly a business as bricklaying. To gain a living out of the organisation of defeat by persuading men to strike against the eternal nature of things, is a popular and expanding trade. To make a business of the miseries of other people by acting as middleman (with a cash commission) between the Good Samaritan and the victim on the wayside, is a crowded profession." Still, Mr. White, who knows the people of whom he writes, is of opinion "that the men who rave from the parapet in Tower Hill and elsewhere are morally neither better nor worse than the average politician on the two front benches, or the average labour leader snugly berthed in Parliament." Mr. White is quite clear as to what society can do for the unemployed. It can "emigrate the four per cent. of the fit among them; stop the immigration of 'chronic incurable paupers' from abroad; take the children out of what S. G. O. used to term the 'guilt gardens'; give relief works to the adults; restrict charities exclusively to the sick, aged, and very young; encourage the growth of Trade Unionism; discourage improvident marriage, and entreat the Church to enjoin common sense as regards this subject upon her priests and deacons; and, finally, remember that the work done by present charities could be done for one-third less cost by adopting a simple system of co-operation between agencies of character and standing existing within each parliamentary borough, and arranging for all gifts to that area being passed through one channel, and distributed among the agencies on a preconcerted system, made to avoid overlapping."

Under the head "Setting the Poor on Work," Professor James Mavor has written a useful article in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he gives an account of the various schemes, legislative and other, from the Statute of Elizabeth downwards, which have been framed for the purpose of providing labour for the poor. In doing so he incidently controverts the prevalent opinion that the labour colony is a Dutch or a German idea. "Whatever credit attaches to the invention belongs to England, for in that country there were labour colonies founded by statute before any were even projected abroad." Professor Mavor's conclusion from his survey of attempts "to set the poor on work" is that it does not afford much substantial grounds for optimism regarding the success of modern attempts in the same direction.

"It is quite evident that the parish farm hitherto has not afforded a means of relief to the respectable artisan out of employment: but that it has been occupied solely by the vagrant and the beggar. It would seem to be a well-established fact that these two very distinct classes will not mix together in parish farms or anywhere else. The history of the parish farm shows that while it is costly and highly suspectible to the evils of bad management, it may be adapted to the needs of the beggar; but there is no evidence to show that the respectable artisan would be likely ever to enter it so long as the beggar is there."

EGYPTIAN SNAKE-WORSHIP.

Professor Sayce has written an exceedingly interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* upon serpent worship in ancient and modern Egypt. Most people will be surprised to learn that the religion of the Koran has not banished belief in the serpent up to the present day: but then there are a good many superstitions surviving in Europe in spite of Christianity. We are told that Egyptians of all classes still believe that when "a serpent grows old, wings grow out of its body," and that there are serpents which kill by darting flames in the victim's face. How old such beliefs are in this country need not be repeated to those who have seen the pictures in the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. Here are some stories, one of which, if not both, is suggestive of "a snake" in another than the zoological sense of the word:—

"Each house still has its harras or 'guardian' snake, commonly known as the harras el-bet, 'the protector of the house.' The snake is fed with milk and eggs, and care is taken not to do it harm. A servant of mine, who was born at Helwan, near Cairo, has often told me about the guardian snake of his father's house. It was a large one, and used to come out at night for the sake of the food that was offered it and to glide over the bodies of the sleeping family. It never did any of them any mischief, as it was always treated well.' One day a stranger snake made its appearance at the door of the house; the harras at once went against it, and after a short struggle killed the intruder. In a neighbouring house in the same village the guardian snake once missed its female mate, and supposed that it had been killed. Thereupon, without being seen, it crept into the zir—the large jar of porous clay which serves as a filter in Egypt—and poisoned the water in it. Soon afterwards the female made its appearance, and the snake was then seen to glide into a basin of milk, after which it crawled along the ground so that the dust clotted by the milk might adhere to its body, and then it again entered the zir. The clotted dust fouled the water in the jar, and the people of the house accordingly knew that it had been poisoned and was not fit to drink. So it was poured upon the ground, and the zir itself was broken in pieces."

THE PARSEES.

Recent events have drawn the attention of many persons to the Parsee community. Those who are curious to learn the truth on the subject at first hand will read with interest the article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Miss Sorabji. The Parsee religion is pure Theism, but their apologist admits that they would be the better for "what Mr. Arnold calls Hebraism or Judaism; we have enough of Hellenism and to spare." An attractive picture is painted by Miss Sorabji of Parsee family worship:—

"With a Parsee the day begins as with many other people, except that his matutinal devotions are said for him and his family by a white-robed priest, who, seated on a high stool and with his face to the sun, chants prayers in beautiful language from a Zend liturgy. Each family has its priest, who faithfully performs his duty by each member of the household. There must be something rather helpful in the thought that while they go about their daily tasks someone is hedging them round with blessings; while in the Fire Temple close by, another white-robed intercessor stands before the sacred fire, watching the incense of a nation's prayer ascend to the God of light and heat."

The peculiar custom of the Parsees with regard to disposal of the dead is thus described and defended:—

"The Parsees will not burn or bury their dead, because they consider a dead body impure, and they will not suffer themselves to defile any of the elements. They therefore expose their corpses to vultures, a method revolting, perhaps, to the imagination, but one which commends itself to all those who are acquainted therewith. And, after all, one sees nothing but the quiet-robed procession (white is mourning among the Parsees) following the bier to the Tower of Silence. At the entrance they look their last on the dead, and corpse-bearers—a caste of such—carry it within the precincts and lay it down, to be finally disposed of by the vultures which crowd the Tower. And why should the swoop of a flock of birds be more revolting than what happens in a grave?

WHY MEN ARE PESSIMISTS?

Mr. C. H. Pearson, who has written a good deal which the world calls pessimistic, and perhaps rightly, gives, in the *Fortnightly Review*, some of the reasons which, in his opinion, lead men to take a pessimist view of the world.

"On the whole, it would seem that the pessimistic tone of mind is not so much due to any single cause as to the despondency caused by a sense of impending and inevitable doom, or, now and again to the reaction from over-sanguine hopes. The inadequacies of modern civilisation, the belief that some partial realisation of Socialistic utopias will crush out individualism, and belief that the individual himself has his energies indefinitely circumscribed by the facts of his birth are the great causes that thrust men who are inclined to think, and perhaps to brood, upon despair. In a certain class the distrust of the future is intensified by a feeling that some great bulwark of society in past times has been overthrown. A century and a half ago men who were disenchanted with Protestantism or disgusted with Roman Catholism took refuge in free-thought. They did very excellent service to the world, but substituted nothing for what they overthrew. Then came the period of reaction, of De Maistre and Bonnard for French literature, of Novalis and Gorres for German, of Newman and Pusey for the English-speaking world. Looking at the impulse which these revivals have given to good work and enlarged sympathies, and at the excellent service they have done to thought, in stimulating historical and scientific criticism, no one can say that they have not succeeded up to a certain point, but will any sane man contend that they have been adequate?"

Mr. Pearson maintains that professed believers are not more hopeful than was Clough, "a doubter against his will."

"The best of them, as a rule, only invite us to abjure our virility, to renounce science and all its works, and to reconstitute a system which has failed conclusively, upon slightly more reasonable lines. Pessimism is the highest attitude a religious mind can take up in the face of such teaching; especially when the pessimism is that of the poet who can see the light flushing the west, though the sun has not yet climbed above the eastern hills.

It is a little confusing, we may remark, when Mr. Pearson writes of Matthew Arnold as "Dr. Arnold," even though the context shows that he is not referring to the great headmaster.

NOTICEABLE ARTICLES.

Besides the articles in the *Fortnightly Review* noticed above attention may be directed to a scientific paper by Sir Robert Ball on "Atoms and Sunbeams," to "The Pomarks of Rhodope," by Mr. J. D. Bourchier; and to an article on "The Balance of Trade," by General Sir George Chesney.—Mr. Swinburne has contributed some musical verses to the *Nineteenth Century*, under the title of "The Palace of Pan." In the same review there are articles of literary interest by Canon Irvine, entitled "A Study for Colonel Newcome" (reminiscences of Thackeray); and Mr. James Macintyre on "Theophraste Ranaudot." Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe, Q.C., writes upon prison discipline under the head "New Ways with Old Offenders."—In "A Story of Crooked Finance" in the *Contemporary*, Mr. Hunter, M.P., sets himself to prove that the grant of Imperial subventions in aid of local expenditure, which he describes as a piece of Tory policy, is wasteful and demoralising; and, moreover, unjust. He asserts that "the effect of the system of Imperial subventions, on the scale it has now attained, is to transfer £7,000,000 a year from the working class and lower middle class, to the rich rate-payers." The same fallacy is elsewere expressed in such terms as these:—"It is the poor tax-payer, unjustly already fleeced as a taxpayer, who is called upon to find the money which Mr. Goschen scatters with so liberal a hand among the rich ratepayers." This is enough to show the temper of the article and the logic is not better than the temper. Mr. Karl Blind, in "An Early Aspirant to the German Crown" (the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg) is less interesting than his title leads one to expect.—Attention may very properly be called to an article in the *National Review*, headed "Via Media," by the Rev. G. J. Cowley Brown. It is an effective plea for the moderation of the Church of England, as it has been understood by her best accredited divines ever since the Reformation, against the extravagances of the new Ritualism.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 20th Oct., 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	78	77	Nasik	39	67
Raver	20	6	Deolali	36	60
Nimbhora	32	79	Ghoti	88	46
Bhadli	26	83	Nargaon	29	33
Jalgaon	26	39	Warangaon	31	15
Sirsoli	19	12	Hootgi	38	35
Mhasawad	24	32	Mohol	27	40
Maheji	30	92	Madha	22	0
Pachora	33	71	Barsi Road	24	5
Kajgaon	22	63	Kem	24	23
Naydongri	25	14	Jeur	26	61
Chalisgaon	24	70	Pomalwari	20	30
Nandgaon	21	1	Diksal	16	84
Munmar	23	20	Lonauli	207	13
Lasalgaon	26	89	Dhond	18	74
Khervadi	26	47	Talegaon	44	49

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. The distribution is rather irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay and Bellary. The maximum temperature is 5° below the normal at Masulipatam, and the minimum from 5° to 6° in defect at Deesa, Neemuch and Sholapur, and 5° in excess at Bellary. Elsewhere the variations are unimportant. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Jacobahad and the lowest 56° at Ajmere. Humidity is increasing in mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast to the south of Latitude 18° and also at Raipur, Nagpur, Khandwa and Amraoti. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression far to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay, where the whether is squally, cloudy, rainy and unsettled. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are northerly and show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather is suspicious on and off that coast. Conditions are to-day more favourable for rain in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Madras, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The weather will remain somewhat cloudy at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·907
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of wind*	ENE, E, NE, WNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	202

The late Sir Arthur Blackwood, when a young man served in the Crimean War and went through the many hardships our troops had to undergo there. The Blackwood family was originally Scotch, and an early ancestor was Adam Blackwood, Privy Councillor to Mary, Queen of Scots. The branch from which, however, Sir Arthur came was the John Blackwood born in Scotland in 1591 who emigrated and settled at Bangor, in Ireland. Both his grandson and great-grandson were attainted for Protestant tendencies by James II, and suffered considerable loss of property. The fortunes of the family, however, rose after this, and, Sir Authur's great-great-grand-father dying before his patent of nobility was made out, his wife succeeded as first Baroness Dufferin and Clandeboye.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 25.

Shetton, Lieut, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

October 26.

Nimson, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Kirkee.
Hobbs, Capt, Bengal, 11th (P W O) Lancers, from Rawal Pindi.
Hickson, Major, Punjana, The Buffs, on leave, from Jullundur.
Craigie, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Burges, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Lovett, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Dealalee.
MacCarthy, Major, The King's Own, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Brown, Lt, Bo, R Fuslrs, on duty, from Deolalee.
Mackenzie, Major, Bengal, Seaforth High, on leave, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURE.—October 26.

Vander,-Gucht, Lt, Ms, 2nd-Liverpool, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPT. A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 27th inst., 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R. M. L. gun drill.
Do. Friday, 27th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 27th inst., 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R. M. L. gun drill.

By Order.

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th October.

1 Extract from District and Garrison Orders:—No 567, Drill and Instruction (Revolver Club.)—The next meeting of the Bombay Revolver Club will be held on the Sands, near Church Gate Street Station, on Saturday, the 28th instant. Shooting will commence at 3-45 p.m. punctually. The programme of Competitions will appear in the local papers.

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No 3490 Vol C J Hopson.

3 The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No 3112 Vol C R Cronan.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of Sate for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capt C I Fry, I S C, two days, private affairs; Lieut J B S Alderson, Probationer for Indian Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate; and Hony Lieut A Heapy, Ordnance Dept, to await passage by troopship sailing on 16th Nov.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt C I Fry, I S C.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from date of being struck of duty:—Sub-Condr C S, Wallis, Commissariat Transport Dept, for one year.

The services of Lieut H N Roome, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt M T Lyde, acting Third Assist Political Agent Kathiawar, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Savanur, with effect from the date of Mr J F Muir's departure until relieved by Mr Knight; and Mr R Knight, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Savanur, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assudamal Amarsing to be Govt Pleader for the purpose of receiving notices issued under Sec 408 of the Civil Procedure Code from any of the following Courts, viz:—The Civil Court of the Assist Collector, Nara Valley; The Courts of the Mukhtyarkars of Umarkot, Khipra and Sanghar; The Courts of the Head Munhi of Umarkot, Khipra and Sanghar; and the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Tnar and Parkar.

With reference to Government Resolution in the Political Dept H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment:—Mr E F Green to be a first grade Assist Supt of Police; Mr J V Cooke to be a second grade Assist Supt of Police; and Mr H Pogson to act as Assist Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, continuing to act as Supt of Police, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr E V Mackay on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H J H Henderson, on return to duty, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist during the absence on privilege leave of Major T R M Macpherson, or pending further orders; and Mr J W Fellowes to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist from Major Macpherson's departure till relieved by Mr. Henderson.

Mr Ramchandra Bhimrao Kowjalgi has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Saundatti in the Belgaum Dist during the absence of Mr. Kashinath Laxman on leave or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Damodar Govind Gharpure and Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the Nasik District.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed an examination according to the Higher Standard in the vernacular language marked against their respective names:—Mr Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Marathi; Mr Janardan Damodar Dikshit and Mr V K Mavalankar, B A, L L B Gujarati; and Mr Hari Vinayak Kane, B A, L L B, Kanarese.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat relinquished charge of his duties as Joint first class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers at Satara.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman, deceased:—Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, second class Subordinate Judge of Murbad, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Bhiwndi, and Mr Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty at Murbad, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W C Rand, I C S, on return from leave, to do duty as Assist Collr, Satara; and Mr T D Fry, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Poona.

Mr Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, First Assist Collr of Customs, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—Mr W E Young to act as First Assist Collr of Customs vice Mr Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji or pending further orders; Mr H Crawford to act as Second Assist Coll of Customs vice Mr Young or pending further orders; and Mr Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia to act as third Assist Coll of Customs vice Mr Crawford or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri, is granted an extension by two months of the furlough for fourteen months allowed him.

Mr J Sladen, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Wingate, I C S, C I E, on return to duty, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Dharwar, and Dist Registrar, Dharwar, and to be Member and Prsident of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District, during the absence of Mr J F Muir, I C S, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Nilkanthrai Dahyabhai is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*.)

On return from special leave of absence Lieut A C Elliot Ass Commr, is reposted to Delhi, where he assumed charge of his duties.

On the termination of his special duty in Kurram, Mr C E F Bunbury resumed charge of the Kohat District, relieving Mr H J Maynard.

Mr J G M Rennie, Offg Divl Judge, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year and nine months, from 2nd of Jan or such earlier date as he may be relieved.

The furlough to Europe granted to the Rev J B Brunesson Senior Chaplain been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of two months.

On being relieved of the charge of the Mooltan District, Mr H A Casson is transferred to Bannu and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that District, vice Mr H A Anderson, proceeding on leave.

Mr T A O'Connor, Asst Dist Supdt, of Police, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Lahore District.

Mr L L Tomkins, Offg Dist Supdt of Police Gujrat, is, on relief by Mr S C Holbrow, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Mooltan District.

Mr W P Brodie, Ex Engr, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

When President Harrison's shipload of European shells arrived, he could not get them out of the Custom-house without paying duty, and the Navy Department had no funds at its disposal which could be drawn on for the purpose. If he had been a little more ferocious, or if Chili had been a little less prompt and manly in sending her answer to our "ultimatum," our Presbyterian President would have had to start his warships for Chili, to "blow her out of existence," with no more powerful shells than our American manufacturers were able to invent, or he would have been compelled to ask Congress, as Secretary Herbert asks it now, to pass a resolution remitting the duty. The spectacle of Uncle Sam, brought to a standstill at the beginning of a war of his own provocation because he had not the money in one pocket to transfer to the other to enable him to pay duty on his foreign amunition, would have been a rare one.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for more than fifty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importace, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving adequate relief.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE statement in the "Times" that Mr. Tom Mann, the well-known Labour leader, is an accepted candidate for deacon's orders in the Church of England, will come to many as a genuine surprise. Mr. Mann has received a title to the curacy of a large and important parish inhabited by the industrial classes, and it is expected that his ordination will take place at Christmas. Mr. Mann, who is now 37 years of age, is a native of Warwickshire, where he worked in a mine till he was 17 years of age. Some 16 years ago he came to London, and became connected with the amalgamated engineers, working for some time at Messrs. Thorneycroft's. He first came prominently before the public in the great dock strike of 1889, when he was one of the principal organisers of the dock labourers. He held the office of president of the Dockers' Union, but resigned the position just a year ago. Mr. Mann is a speaker of great power.

A very sad story from Pressburg, in Hungary, is repeated by "Woman." Dr. Both, a celebrated doctor for the diseases of children, returned home some days ago from visiting a child with diphtheria. Just as the doctor entered his house his only child, a little boy of six, ran to meet him, and before the father had time to stop him, threw his arms around his neck and kissed him. Two days later the child sickened with diphtheria, and in spite of every effort made to save him sank slowly and died on the fifth day. The boy's death was such a fearful blow to the father, who blamed himself for having driven straight home to his house, and so conveyed the infection, to his little son, that he lost his reason and died in a fit of delirium.

An interesting case of a man aged 50 years who lost his right eye at the battle of Sedan has just been recorded. Complaining of some tenderness in the orbit, the man applied to a surgeon, who found inflammatory symptoms pointing to some source of irritation. The symptoms were such as to call for surgical interference, and the patient was accordingly placed under the influence of an anæsthetic. Upon examination of the orbit a metallic substance was discovered at the apex, which afterwards proved to be a leaden bullet almost an inch in length, and weighing more than an ounce. After the removal of this foreign body, where it had been located for twenty-three years, all the symptoms rapidly subsided, and the patient quickly recovered his health. The sight in the other eye was normal, and had been in no way affected by the injury.

The death of Mr. David James is a distinct loss to the strage, and is the more to be regretted as occurring at an age when he should have been in the plenitude of his powers. Though his chief reputation has been in connection with "Our Boys," one of the most extraordinary successes of the century, Mr. David James was an actor of great versatility, and has on several occasions shown—notably in the "Heir-at-Law"—that though fate made him a comedian, he was capable of great achievements in the higher walks of the histrionic art. But his success in Perkyn-Middlewick was the death blow to his ambition. David James had been a delicate state of health for several years past, and during the winter months might often have been seen on the Riviera. On these occasions he was always accompanied by Mrs. David James, and both were great favourites. The latter is the daughter of a theatrical manager in the North of England, and, although she has never been on the stage, has a charming voice and presence, and would have been a great acquisition to the profession had her inclination led her to join it.

A "propos" of the traciturnity of the late Dr. Jowett, we are reminded of story. A tariff war between the undergraduates of Balliol and their laundresses resulted in the issue from the steward's office of a leaflet fixing the price to be paid for the washing of each particular article of dress. The new tariff was decidedly in favour of the undergraduate, and the laundresses, unable otherwise to obtain redress for their grievances, resolved at length to wait upon the Master in a body. In due course the Master was advised that the discontented ladies desired to see him.

They filed into the audience-chamber and ranged themselves mutely round the walls; then, taking heart of grace from the serene silence of their victim, they found tongue, and poured forth their several plaints in one prolonged chorus. Still the Regius Professor spoke no word, and upon the aggrieved dames of the tub one by one there fell awe and silence. Then Dr. Jowett uncompromisingly; "Why have you come here? Go away, all of you!" and the discomfited laundresses fled unavenged.

One of the Doctor's favourites was the Hon. G.N. Curzon, M. P., who was always extolled as a "model undergraduate.' He did not however get a first in the final classical school. Of Mr. Swinburne for whom he afterwards entertained much regard, the Doctor asked one day 'How much poetry have you written in your life? and on being told by the youthful poet that at sixteen he burned all he had written replied "And when you are sixty I suppose you will burn all the rest'? By the death of Professor Jowett, the Bishop of London is left the only survivor of the Essayists and Reviewers—"the Seven against Christ as they were rather too severely termed. It is thirty three years since "Essays and Reviews" was published, the first edition appearing in March, 1860. The book was condemned by Convocation in 1864; but the sentence of the inferior ecclesiastical courts, by which the Rev. Rowland Williams and the Rev. H. B Wilson were condemned to suspension, was reversed by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in February, 1864. Lord Westbury, who delivered the judgment of the court, was profanely said to have "dismissed Hell with costs," the defendants, who were alleged to have held unorthodox opinions upon future punishment, being allowed the costs of the appeal.

There has just arrived at Liverpool from Old Calabar, a young African Prince, by name Eyo II. He is 14 years of age, and being in a state of destitution in his own country, wrote to a gentleman at Liverpool asking that he should be brought to England and educated so that he might return to Africa, and teach his countrymen. About 30 years ago the young Prince's father, who was called Eyo Honesty, came down to Old Calabar from Creek Town, and with another chief, acted as hostage till a debt of £40,000 had been paid to some wellknown Liverpool merchants then trading in the river. The natives paid all up in about eight months, the chiefs being on board the English hulk during the time. When old Eyo died his brother seized the slaves, and turned the boy adrift. Eyo II., will be educated at the Congo Institute.

Mr. Sydney Cooper, the Royal Academician, who has reached the venerable age of 90, tells a good story of a criticism once passed on one of his pictures by the late Prince Albert and the Queen. The Prince had asked the painter why he put a certain dockplant in the foreground of one of his familiar cattle pieces, and on the artist explaining that it was merely to produce an agreeable effect, the Prince remarked that it was none the less evidence of bad farming. Here the Queen interrupted, and in a semi jocose manner ventured to object to the pool of water in which one of the heifers was standing. This, however, the Prince admired. 'But surely,' observed the Queen, with a smile, 'it is terrible evidence of bad draining.'

The Lord Mayor elect of London Aldarman Tyler has been a member of the City Corporation since 1877; while the firm in which he is a partner—Venables, Tyler, and Co., paper makers—has been connected with the Corporation since 1821, in the person of the late Mr. William Venables, who was Lord Mayor in 1826. Mr. Tyler's father was also a member of the sange body for many years. The Lord Mayor elect, who is a Churchman and Conservative, was born in 1826; was elected Alderman in 1887, on the retirement of Mr. Herbert Waterlow, and served as Sheriff during the mayoralty of Sir David Evans. He is a prominent member of the "Sette of Odde Volumes."

The correspondents who have written, *re* the Ardlamont mystery, suggesting that now was the time for Sherlock Holmes to show his prowess, are probably not aware that Dr. Joseph Bell, of Edinburg, who has been engaged for the prosecution, is the prototype of the British Lecocq. Conan Doyle himself has told us that when he wrote his stories he had Dr. Bell in view, and that the redoubtable Sherlock is an elaborated version of the Edinburgh physician. The doctor has visited the scene of the tragedy, and his evidence in the witness box at the forthcoming trial, which, it has now been definitely determined, is to be held in Edinburgh, will doubt less be a unique display of deductive reasoning.

Many Londoners will remember Professor Nicholls Crouch, the author of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' and will please to hear that though now in his 86th year, he has arranged to appear in Boston in the production of an Irish drama. He will direct the orchestra, and his famous old ballad will be sung. Professor Crouch now lives in Baltimore as a teacher of music. In his early days he was an active musician, having played the 'cello in the Haymarket Theatre, London, when Max Maretzek was chorus master and Sir Michael Costa conductor. Later he was well known as a musical director in Boston.

The death was announced the other day of Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Abercomby Nelson, K. C. B, late of the 40th Regiment, who had had a long and brilliant military career. Entering the Army in 1835, he was Sub-Assistant Commissary-General of the Bombay Army during the operations with Afghanistan under Sir W. Nott; and being present at all the fighting in which the Candahar division was engaged. Under Colonel Stack, he was with the Bombay troops in the battle of Hyderabad, and received special thanks from the Governor General and the Bombay Government.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, who attended the recent manœuvres in Germany, in his second article gives some interesting particulars of the Army which he saw in the field. He says there are not many picturesque elements about the columns that go pouring out of every garrison to the rendesvous. The German uniforms, with the exception of those of the Hussars, are sombre in the extreme. Dark blue for the infantry, the artillery, the Army Service Corps, or train, as it is called—dark blue, with dark grey trousers, is almost universal. Only the dragoon—the ubiquitous dragoon—breaks the sameness with his light blue tunic. Even the Uhlans, the famous heavy cavalry of Germany, have only their glittering shoulder scales to relieve the eye. There is only one bit of bright colour about the infantry man or the dragoon, and that is the helmet, of "universal pattern," for all the time that is spared from cleaning rifle and sabre is given to the heavy brass ornaments of the *pickelhaube*. Very conspicous in bright sunshine are these polished spikes, and betray the approach of the troops as readily as if they were marching with fixed bayonets. In war, however, the tell-tale head-dress is to be hidden in a cover of drab cloth.

Still, picturesque or not, the German soldier has many characteristics which are worth noticing, and we will look at each arm in succession, giving preference to the infantry, which, in the German Army, as "the queen of battles," takes its proper place on the right of the line. Remembering their achievements in Austria and France, people are inclined to picture the German linesmen as big, broad shouldered, bearded men, something of the same stamp as the men we see returning from our own colonial wars or Indian garrisons. Such is the popular idea. But it is very far from being a true one. The fact is that even with a proportion of reserve men in the ranks, and at the manœuvres each company of infantry (four companies go to a batn.) had 25 or more, the men look very young and in height they are a good deal below the average of an English batn. What their age is we know. They are none of the below 20; none of them, except a few sergeants, more than 24. They are generally broad-shouldered, and their constant gymnastic work makes them deep-chested, but, so far as regards physique, our own recruits compare most favourably. There is only one point in which the German soldier seems to me superior, on an average, to our own men, and this may possibly be due to the fact that his trousers are generally baggy and the skirts of his tunic—to say the least—voluminous. But he certainly looks more sturdy "on his pins" than many of our own recruits, and more heavily built below the waist. It is possible that this may account for his good marching powers under the weight he carries. As he stands, on parade, with his cowhide knapsack, his coat and *tente d' abri* folded over it, his pouches, intrenching tool, rifle, bayonet, and clothing, the German soldier carries well over 60 lb. But, in order that their may be no mistake, I may say that his knapsack with all its paraphernalia, great coat, tent, and messtin, weighs only 24 lb., and it is hard to believe that our own men, young as they are, could not carry this extra burden if they had the necessary practice.

A peculiarity about the German intantry soldier is his boots. They are rough, square-toed Welingtons, coming well up the calf, into which the trousers are tucked. It is possible they may be serviceable enough with their heavily nailed soles, and they certainly prevent mud working in between the boot and the trouser, as a gaiter does not; but in wet weather they must be difficult to pull off, and there can be but little ventilation. However, the German soldier is well used to his uncouth footgear, which he wears with greased rags instead of woollen socks, and it certanly does not prevent him from getting over the ground at a tremendous pace. Over and over again I time the columns, and they were doing very nearly four miles an hour, the infantry in some instances actually running away from the artillery following them. This rate, which of course does not include halts, they are able to maintain throught. I have seen them, on a hot day, white with dust, coming along after a trudge of 18 and 20 miles at the same swinging step, with the ranks well closed up and without any "tailing" whatever. The marching formation along the road is invariably in column of "groups," on a front of four of sometimes five men; across country the formation is generally column of sections ("company column") at deploying interval.

I may add that the German soldier carries his ammunition in three pouches, two small ones in front and a larger expanse pouch behind, and that these pouches are more practical than our own. He is supplied with 150 rounds for his Magazine holding five cartridges. In peace the men wear long sword bayonets, which are changed on mobilization for "knife" bayonets only ten inches in length. An intrenching tool, spade or combined pick-and-hatchet, is carried by every file; it is attached to the waistbelt and strapped to the bayonet. The rifle is sighted up to 2,150 yards and the fixed sight is used up to 280 yards. The trajectory, I believe, is not so flat as that of the Lee-Metford, but the German rifle is a pound or so lighter. There are very few old non-commissioned officers in the batns. Great inducements are offered to mento re-engage, but very few are retained after 12 years, and, as far as I could see, by far the larger proportion, including sergts., have more than three years' service, that is, they are just of the same standing as those men who have been longest with the colours. This description of the infantry applies to the troops of the four Army Corps I saw whilst in Germany, and I am informed, on good authority, that it applies equally well to at least four others. Of course there are regiments and possibly whole divisions in other districts of the Empire which are exceptional as far as regards physique, but the men of the Army Corps drawn from the districts on either bank of the Rhine are such as I describe. It will be well to recall, however, before jumping to conclusions, the difference between the German organisation and our own. We have a small army, and service is voluntary. Germany can put 2,000,000 men into the field, and impresses every able-bodied man. We are able to reject men who do not reach a certain height; but, in order to maintain her enormous numbers, Germany imposes a much lower standard (5 ft. 1½ in. against 5 ft. 3 in.), and it is not impossible that had she to provide no more than 210,000 regulars like England, her batns. would overtop our own. But be this as it may, our own infantry, even at home, are, man for man, physically superior to the German line. However, the important question, is, not which army is the heavier and more muscular, but whether our superior raw material is as well finished as the German.

Between the English and German cavalry, in two respects at least, there can be no comparison. Both in physique and horsemanship our troopers are infinitely superioror; and, so far as these points go, the English cavalry is far above the very best the Continent can produce, whilst, as light cavalry, our Indian horsemen have no rivals in either Germany or France. The young German soldiers, although the riding has much improved of late years scarcely look at ease in their saddles, and, if it were not for the docility of their horses, would be of little use across country. All regiments carry hallow steel lances, swords, and magazine carbines and certain ranks have revolvers. The lances with their gay penants, are the only showy gear, with the exception of the helmets, about the Dragoons and Uhlans. The long boots are clumsily made an innocent of polish, and the tunics have none of the smart cut we are accustomed to associate with the trooper. The horses too, do not at first attract the same admiration as the well-groomed and well fed horses of our own cavalry. But comparatively diminutive as they are, and looking light for their riders, they show a lot of breeding, and, reduced as they are by the constant work of the summer to little more than skin, bone, and muscle, they look thoroughly fit for the field. But the chief thing that strikes one is their extreme quietness in the ranks. Ridden on a ligter bit than ours and by less skilful horsemen, the way they "look up" along the road is extraordinary. Over and over again I have seen the heads of the half-sections overlapping the hindquarters in front, and this the horses do naturally without any urging on the part of the men. In fact, they are perfectly broken, and just as well drilled as their masters. In one other respect they partake of the characteristics of their riders. They are as far removed from the popular idea of the "war-horse" as the men are unlike the gay hussar or dashing light infantryman of romance. Neither Uhlan nor linesman, cuirassier nor rifleman, looks as if he came of a fighting race. Stolid, patient, and good-tempered, he is a man of peace all over, despite his martial trappings and one seldom sees in the ranks a face which bears the stamp of the "dare-devil" spirit, troublesome in peace but worth much in war. That zest for fighting for its own sake which marks the Gelt, the love of adventure which is pre-eminently Anglo-Danish, cannot exist beneath his placid exterior, and yet though his natural bent may be in other directions, one cannot help feeling that discipline must come instinctively to him. He is not bred to self-dependence, he has much sentiment, and little enthusiasm; but he can obey, follow, and endure. Like those of the cavalry, the horses of the artillery look too light for the work they have to do, especially when compared with our own; but they are well bred, and, despite dusty roads and heavy soil, look in as hard condition at the end of the manœuvres as at the beginning. Here, again, there is an absence of polish and glitter, and the harness, old and patched, but clean and serviceable, looks more workmanlike than smart. But in this arm, too, the way in which the big columns of six or eight batteries look up on the march, or move as one unit over the fields, shows the excellent traning of man and horse.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The fact that within a few short days another opera from the joint pens of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Gilbert will be put upon the Savoy stage, leads one naturally to look back upon the dual career which gives justification for the excitement and interest which such an announcement arouses.

There can be no doubt that both composer and writer have, in a sense, created a comic opera unique of its kind. It is an opera something less brilliant and inspiriting than that of Offenbach, and at the same time something more gentlemanly and refined. Offenbach erred somewhat on the side of the jig and the common tom-tom of everyday commerce; Sullivan is ever restrained and polite.

For it is of Sir Arthur Sullivan as a composer of comic opera that we would briefly speak. The theme is perhaps, an old one, and many opinions before now have been given to the world in this connection. Nevertheless, we are moved to speak a few words on this subject, partly because the composer invites it by his forthcoming reappearance as a writer of humorous music, and partly because, among a great variety of opinions which are scarcely reasonable, it is well to put on record a definite and intelligible chronicle of one very definite judgment.

Looking at the matter quite squarely, we are ready to affirm that Sir Arthur Sullivan has all the gifts that go to the composition of excellent opera bouffe. He has in abundance the saving gift of humour; he has a lyrical quality and a knowledge of effectiveness which cannot be too highly praised; and all these gifts, being compined with a serious and musicianly outlook upon the calls of his art make this composer the dignified and worthy artist which we know him to be.

His gift is precisely fitted for the composition of the kind of opera which he has, as a matter of fact, composed. His musical knowledge is, in the first place, wide and coherent; and we all know how paltry the common comic opera appears by reason of a lack of this knowledge. The thinness, the threadbare effect of this kind of composition is usually its most deplorable quality among many deplorable qualities.

This, then, is a defect which Sir Arthur Sullivan aver manages to avoid, for he is invariably thorough. When we combine with this admirable studiousness and conscientious zeal his ample but not abundant creative gift, we can at once understand how he has contrived to attain precisely the rank which he has reached as a writer of comic opera.

For, given a composer of quite charming occasional melodies, with a peculiar gift of humour, and given, in addition, that he has this completeness and studiousness of which we have spoken, it is clear that the vocation allotted to him from the beginning was that of a writer of comic opera, and even of an inventor of comic opera.

Both these vocations Sir Arthur Sullivan has admirably fulfilled. It is impossible to read the scores (say) of "The Mikado" and "The Yeomen of the Guard" without arriving at such a conclusion. We take them as more or less perfect specimens of their kind. Of the first there is this to say: that for brilliant "good" humour, and for musical minor jollity it can scarcely be surpassed. Its choruses and its melodies are brimful of life and a kind of extreme drawing room vitality that are perfectly inimitable.

The second is, in our mind, far and away the best composition which Sullivan, as a coherent composer has achieved; and if his forthcoming work, after this long interval, attains to its accomplishment, we shall indeed be content. We would not place it among the great musical compositions of the world: but among the curious lesser works of art, of which this composer has proved himself a master, it certainly takes a great place. Its melodies are so satisfying; its score is so pretty. Let us be just. We esteem this composer very highly when—to be paradoxical—we judge him by his own standard the standard, that is, which he himself has created but we are perfectly aware of the limitations which that standard itself imposes.

And therefore it becomes quite apparent that a composer of this kind may attempt grand opera and even fail. In this point, indeed, the salvation of all these words is proved. Had it been necessary to utter them before the writing of "Ivanhoe" the opinions must perforce have been expressed. Accordingly those opinions are justified by fact; and that a great minor musicul creativeness, combined with great technical accomplishment, should go to produce delightful opera bouffe and somewhat dull grand opera is, in the face of these theories, at last intelligible.

We are in the days of festivals. The Norwich festival is in its height, and now we are in expectation of many more. The eighth Bristol Musical Festival is annaunced for the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of this month. It would be almost absurb to record the works that are to be performed; but if we merely mention the word "Messiah" any intelligent reader, starting with the "Lobgesang," will be capable of continuing the list with perfect accurracy.

The composer of the incidental music of "Henry VIII." and "The Tempter" has just produced his elaborate new Symphony in a minor at the Norwich Festival. As we had not the privilege of hearing it, we cannot do more for the present than record the general opinion expressed by the Press, that the composition was highly meritorious. Moreover, every outsider will be glad to hear that in the analysis of the work supplied by Mr. Joseph Bennett the key should be described as in F major rather than in D minor—a natural sequence, since the first movement is in A minor and F being the relative major of the subdominant, is the scholastically correct key for the slow movement.

Norwhich composers have been to the fore in this their native festival. Mr. A. R. Gaul, the author of "Joan of Arc" and "The Holy City," submitted a cantata for approval called "Una," the subject dealing with the legend of Una and lion in Spencer's "Faerie Queen." We learn that Mr. Gaul's composition, while being far from ambitious, showed an inexhaustible vein of tunefulness, and a pleasant acquaintance with the musical spirit of the generation of Balfe and Wallace.

A second musician from Norwich, Dr. Horace Hill, supplied an overture, to which he was persuaded to give the title of "Yewbarrow," which was received, it appears, with a large measure of enthusiasm. But to M. Paderewski, who performed his new Polish fantasia, a brilliant rhapsody in four movements, the chief enthusiasm of the audience was allotted; and in so securing the emphatic applause of his audience M. Paderewski only repeated a scene of which he may even have grown weary by this time.

The "Musical Guild"—a title by which the ex-students of the Royal College of Music rejoice to be known—began their tenth series of chamber concerts on Tuesday last at Kensington Town-hall.—At the Promenade Concerts it may be chronicled that the voice of Mme. San Carolo has proved a distinct attraction; it is as well that no further performance of "Samson" should be contemplated.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 21st October, 1893:—

	Coachin Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,67,322	3,28,243	7,435	5,02,905
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..	..	..	5,08,570
Decrease				Rs. 5,615

M. WEYL has a notable article in the *Yacht* upon the handling of fleets, which has relation to the loss of the *Victoria*. He has been reading the discussion which has arisen in England as to the practical application of theoretical principles to fleet manœuvring. He is far from wishing to discard any lesson that may be learned, but reminds his readers that collisions cannot be avoided, nor the movements of ships be rendered more certain, by the mere application of mathematical rules. Upon this point he quotes a remark of the late Admiral Jurien de la Graviere in *Les Gueux de Mer*. "More than twenty years ago," the Admiral wrote, "I defined: and I still define, naval tactics in this humble wise, the art of navigating a squadron without separating and without collision. Simple ideas always prevail with difficulty, but, at the critical moment, it is to them that recourse is infallibly had. Technical pedantry will not withstand more than a few days of real service." The Admiral, says M. Weyl, had seen squadrons dispersed by bad weather, he had handled them under difficult conditions, he knew that the elements were changeable and capricious, and that every ship is subject to their influence. His experience and his good sense taught him that there was so much of the unforeseen in navigation that it was enough to hold to main principles in order to resolve almost all problems, and that it would be folly to wish to replace initiative and *coup d'œil* by exact combinations which can take no account of incidents and of the mobility of the elements. This also is the sound view of M. Weyl.

MUNI'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A STUDY FOR COLONEL NEWCOME.

To the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* the Rev. Canon Irvine contributes some personal recollections of Thackeray, to whom he was distantly related, and gives the genesis of the great novelist's idea of Colonel Newcome. Canon Irvine first saw Thackeray at Tunbridge Wells in 1852, when "He told us, I remember, of his forthcoming work, 'Esmond,' and said, 'You'll find it dull, but it's founded upon family papers'—for General Richmond Webb, one of Marlborough's generals, has a place in the Thackeray pedigree. I do not think that any of us have found 'Esmond' 'dull'? I remember also that he spoke of Dickens (no doubt in answer to some questions) and said, 'He can't forgive me for my success with Vanity Fair"; as if there were not room in the world for both of us!' I can never forget that day, which left upon my mind a deep impression of the tenderness of the man, exhibited especially towards his old playmate (still in the thirties) in her widow's weeds, and his charming courtesy to girl and womankind." Then he saw him at Charterhouse in 1853, and remembers that "he spoke in high praise of Dickens's characteristic work and told how one of his girls had said to him, 'Papa, why don't you write something like 'Nicholas Nickleby'? to which he had replied, 'My dear, I can't.' He afterwards read to us that charming paper. 'The Curate's Walk' (to be found in his 'Miscellanies'), and ended by saying, with a characteristic gesture, 'They call the man who wrote that a cynic!' I remember Thackeray coming to see me at Charterhouse twice during my schoolboy days, and I think the first of those visits was in the summer of 1854; but I am approaching the period of Colonel Newcome's 'genesis,' which is the *raison d'être* of my contribution.

WRITING HIS STORIES.

"Whatever Thackeray's first conception of Colonel Newcome and his career may have been, there is no doubt that he largely wrote his serial stories from and to month. The unfinished story of 'Denis Duval,' with its sad last posthumous number of notes and preparations—most industrious preparations—told its own tale. Probably the author developed his first conceptions, as the inspiration came, while the monthly instalments were in process of incubation. Certainly he filled in the outlines, and gave them (what I may call) local colouring from his surroundings. Whatever Thackeray may have predetermined touching the history of the Newcomes, says Canon Irvine, December 12, 1854, was a day upon which he made an important announcement. On that day (as he was wont to do from time to time on Founders' Day) to Domus Carthusiana came Thackeray. During the evening he spoke, avowing after his manner that the prospect of a speech had hindered his digestion and spoilt his dinner; and before leaving the table he said to some about him, 'I shall put all this in my book.' Thackeray was found of alluding playfully to his works which were in course of gestation. I can remember at a later Founder's Day, when Philip was on the stocks, that he said in his speech, in tones of mock terribleness, 'I can tell my friend Dr. Stone that he will find in it the portrait of a doctor that will make him tremble!' Though I spoke the oration in December 1854, I did not leave Charterhouse to proceed to Oxford until May of the following year, 1855; and it was either Tuesday, the 3rd of April, or Wednesday, the 4th of April, that Thackeray came to see me. When I met Thackeray at the door leading into Gownboys' Quad, he said, 'How d'ye do? I want you to take me over the place, of which he knew every stock and stone. Immediately afterwards he said, 'I say do you know any of the old Codds?'—a corruption, I believe, of Codger. and (as all Carthusians know) a colloquial term for the Poor Brothers of the Charterhouse; then he added, with a dig in my ribs, 'Colonel Newcome is going to be a Codd.' My acquaintance with the Codds was very limited: I knew 'Codd Larky,' an evergreen of the name of Miller, who remained 'larky' to quite an advanced age, long after my school days and my lustrum of mastership were over.

INTRODUCING THE CODD.

"I knew also Captain Light, an old officer of fine profile and a grand 'frosty pow,' who had served ner Majesty and her Royal predecessors in an Infantry regiment, and had lost his sight (so he told us) from the glare of the rock of Gibraltar. Blindness had brought him to seek the shelter of Thomas Sutton's Hospital, where he lived with the respect of old and young, tended lovingly through all the hours of daylight by his daughter, Miss Light, who retired to some lodging hard by when bedtime came. To the quarters of this good old gentleman I led Thackeray, and after knocking I entered and remember saying, How d'ye do, Miss Light? I have brought Mr. Thackeray, the author, to see you and the Captain,' and then blushing to the roots of my hair, for I was a shy and self-conscious boy, and remembered to have heard that my friend had a particular objection to being designated 'Mr. Thackeray, the author.' Thackeray then sat down and talked very pleasantly with the old Captain and his daughter—ever and anon lapsing into reverie when the Colonel' and Ethel we may be sure took their places with him, and then rousing himself to talk courteously again. At last we took our leave: and I remember telling Thackeray, after we had left the room that Captain Light had served at the Siege of Gibraltar, when here plied quietly. 'No, he could hardly have done that,' as of course he could not, seeing that that event belongs to the years of grace 1779-82. When the fact became known that Colonel Nowcome was to be a Codd,' and that Thackaray had been making 'a study' for his character, it may be that there was a shade of jealousy abroad in Codd-land. My friend Codd Larky told me that I had taken him to the wrong man, and that he should have gone to Captain Nicholson, an old Guardsman, who may of course have been a more interesting personage, but simply I did not know him. Any way, I am glad to have been instrumental in giving my old friend, Captain Light, and his good daughter the pleasure of feeling that the immortal Colonel was sketched from him.

THACKERAY IN THE SIXTIES.

"The grand qualities and sweet simplicities of Thomas Nowcome may have been drawn (as one has heard) after Thackerary's stepfather, Major Carmichael Smyth, but at least my old friend served the great artist's purpose at one stage of the working out of his sublime creation; and the resemblance of the model to the wrought-out conception has, I apprehend, never been strongly pressed, either in literature or in art." Having given this brief account of "A Study for Colonel Newcome," the writer shows how exquisitely Thackeray carried out his promise of Founder's Day "I shall put all this in my book," by quoting at length from chapter xxxvii, which bears the title of Founder's Day at Grey Friars, "simply premising that the 'I' of the narrative is Arthur Pendennis, Esq., the 'Editor' of the 'memoirs of a most respectable family'; that the order of the Founder's Day functions is inverted—for chapel at four p.m. preceded the oration; and that our author, curiously enough, has quoted the Bible version of Psalm xxxvii, instead of that which would, of course, be used in the chapel service. Those who would make or would refresh acquaintance with some of the most beatiful and pathetic writing in our language, should read in chapter xiii of the good man's last days, and how, as the chapel bell ceased tolling for evening prayer, Codd Colonel 'lifted his head a little and quickly said, "Adsum" ' ('the word we used as school when names were called') and 'stood in the presence of the master.'" Dealing with the year 1860 Canon Irvine says:—"Thackeray was at this time of notable and striking presence. His hair was picturesque, wavy, and truly silvern (not simply white), and his full face was handsome in spite of the blemish caused by his fight with George Stovin Venables in Carthusian days. He kept his last Founder's Day with us at Charterhouse on the 12th of December, within a fortnight of his death, his old friend John Leech being one of the stewards of the day. Though he was then looking very weary, and anticipating, I think, recourse to a small surgical operation, none could have expected the loss which made the Christmas of 1863 so sad a one to thousands in England and beyond it. Found dead in his bed upon the morning of Christmas Eve, with his arms stretched above his head as was his way when very weary—so I am sure I heard or read at the time—it was the newspapers of Christmas morning that told the sad tale to the world.

THE verdict of the jury of scientists who have been voluntarily sitting on the case *re* "Scorpion Suicides" has been awaited with much interest by a race whose suicidal tendencies are of a more firmly established nature. The annecdote of the rattlesnake at the Lick Observatory which, upon being captured, took upon itself a form of deliverance from temporal captivity known amongst mortals under the name of suicide, has elicited a large amount of corroborating evidence on the same heading from various quarters, from persons who stand ready to trace a fresh analogy between themselves and the world immediately below them in the animal scale. Professor E. Ray Lankester gives his judgment on these cases of so-called "scorpion suicide" from a rational and common-sense standpoint, and whilst he asserts the non-lethal effect of a snake's poision on its own person, he effectively puts the case of snake self-destruction out of court altogether.

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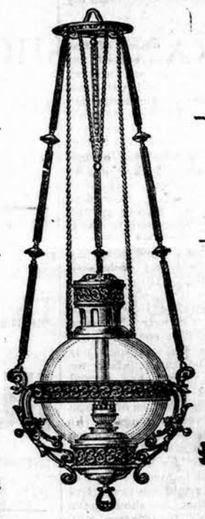


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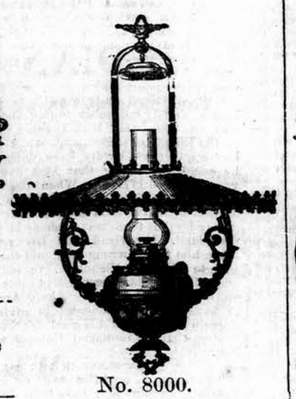


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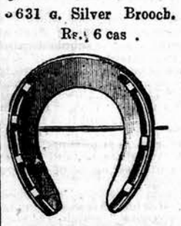
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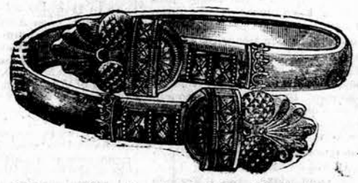
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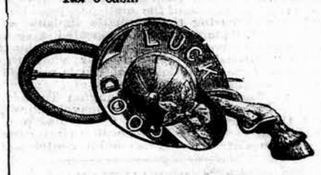
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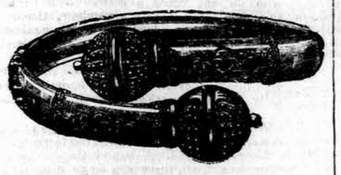
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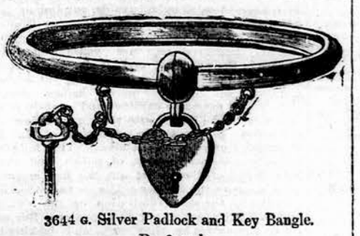
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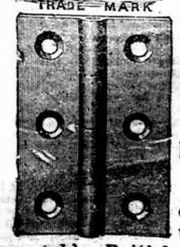
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